



Italian Affairs

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY

APR 1 1960

CHICAGO

Vol. VIII
No. 6

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1959

*DOCUMENTS
and NOTES*

R O M E

Contents

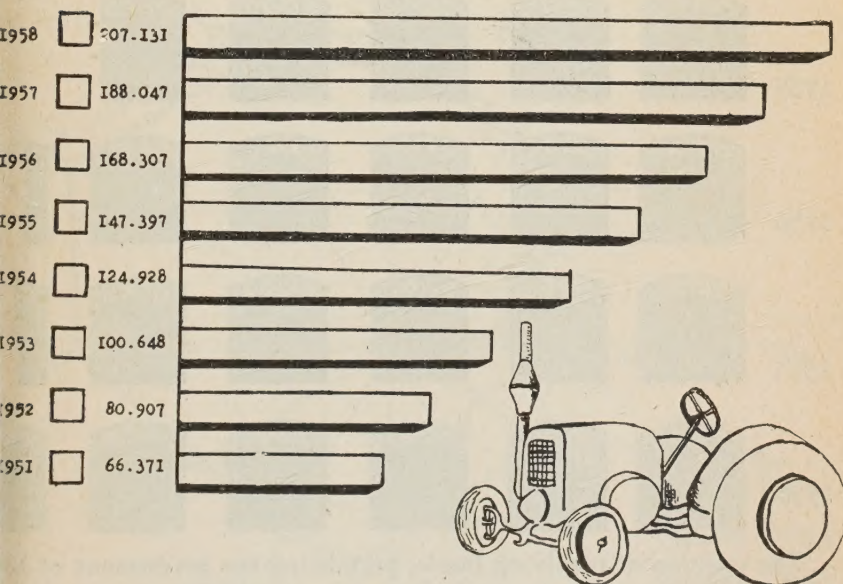
<i>Mechanised Farming in Italy . . .</i>	2825
<i>Limited Companies</i>	2835
<i>The 1957-'58 Financial Year . . .</i>	2841
<i>Italo-American Cultural Exchange . .</i>	2849
<i>The Italian State Railways Information Office</i>	2853
<i>The State Monopolies</i>	2857
<i>I.S.V.E.I.M.E.R.</i>	2861
<i>Air Traffic in Italy</i>	2865
<i>Wholesale Trade in Non-Edible Indus- trial Products</i>	2869
<i>War Pensions</i>	2873
<i>The Care and Treatment of Books .</i>	2877
<i>The Blood Transfusion Centre . . .</i>	2885
<i>Consumption of Pesticides</i>	2889
<i>Sport in 1958</i>	2895
<i>Political Calendar</i>	2899

*All articles in this magazine may be
freely reproduced without acknowledgement*

MECHANIZED FARMING IN ITALY

Machinery has won yet another decisive victory in Italy. The introduction of mechanized farming methods has brought about marked changes, and has led to the conviction that greater use of machinery

Diagram 1 - ITALIAN AND FOREIGN-PRODUCED TRACTORS
IN USE BETWEEN 1951 AND 1958



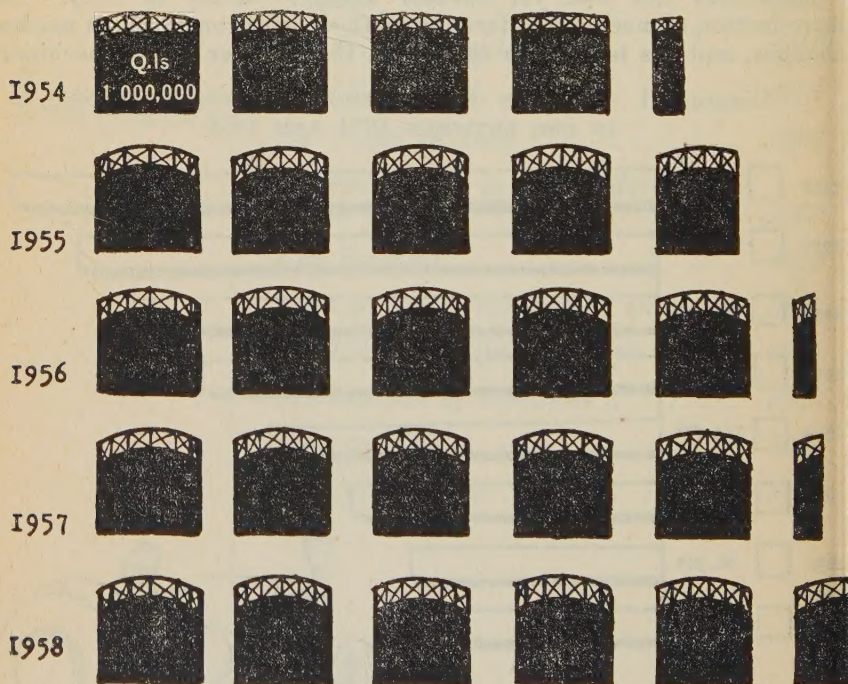
will undoubtedly produce an answer to many problems connected with under-developed areas which have not yet been solved (1). To all intents and purposes, this means that the principle of man-made

(1) See also: *Agriculture Mechanization* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VI, No. 1, pp. 1581-1582, and *Agricultural Mechanization*, Vol. IV, No. 6, pp. 1033-1034.

machinery leading to price reductions and stimulating production is not merely a theory but a factor having a definite influence on rise in productivity. Long droughts in the summer, affecting a considerable portion of Italian farm land, can be made less damaging through the use of machinery that does work no human person could ever undertake.

There has been a surprising development to the policy of mechanizing farming and, over the past few years, the number of tractors in use has more than tripled (Diagram 1).

Diagram 2 - CONSUMPTION OF FUEL FROM 1954 TO 1958



The creation of revolving funds, permitting the investment of 13-milliard lire per annum in agriculture (1), mostly for the purchase of farm machinery, was the first stage in this ambitious programme which is to change the present rural structure, and important progress has also been made in such legislative policy as tax exemption for fuel.

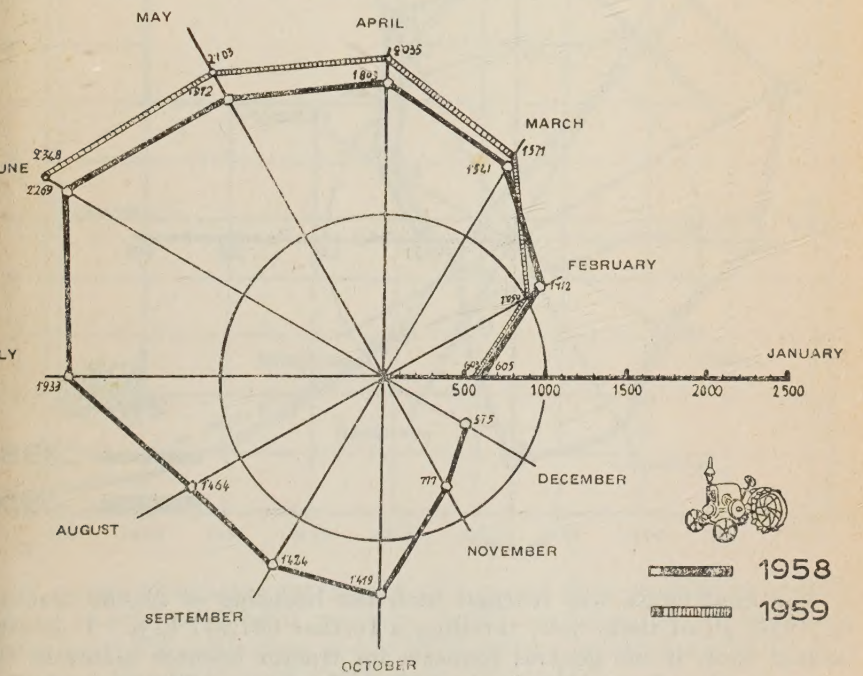
(1) See: *The Growth of Agrarian Credit in Italy* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. 1 No. 6, pp. 1029-1032.

It may now be stated, without any possibility of error, that agricultural equipment at present in use is a preliminary to intense mechanization, for careful analysis of those branches in which changes have

Table I – NEW TRACTORS IN USE – ITALIAN AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE

Y E A R	T r a c t o r s		
	Italian	Foreign	Total
1951	32,320	34,051	66,371
1952	39,401	41,506	80,907
1953	51,911	48,729	100,640
1954	68,899	56,029	124,928
1955	85,218	62,179	147,397
1956	101,294	67,013	168,307
1957	117,405	70,642	188,407
1958	133,169	73,962	207,131

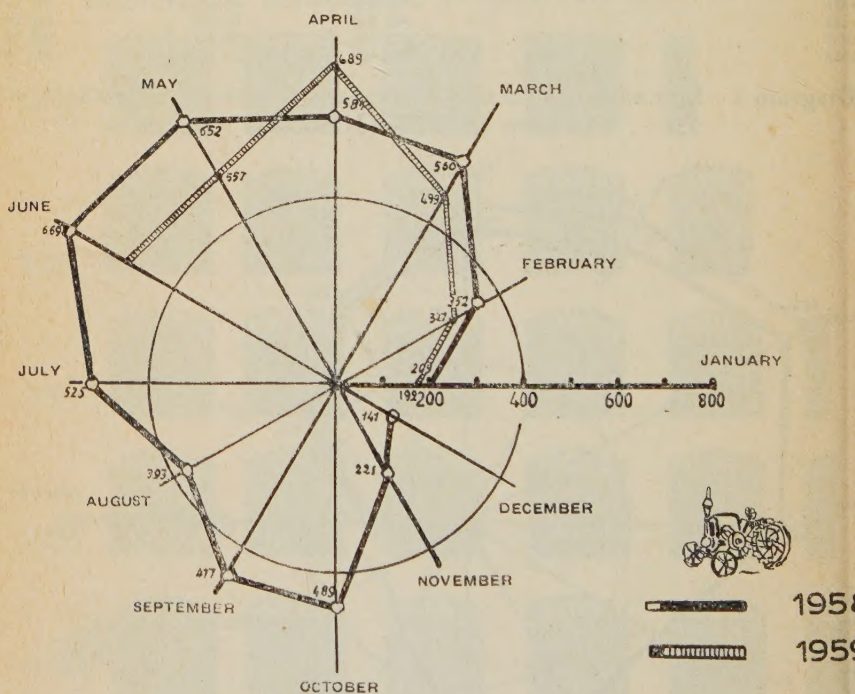
Diagram 3 – LICENSES ISSUED TO NEW ITALIAN MANUFACTURED TRACTORS DURING 1958-59 (JUNE 30)



already been made shows the more than satisfactory results that are to be obtained. The demand for agricultural machinery is increasing all the time, and there are hopes that a standard technical level will be reached.

At December 31, 1958, it was estimated that approximately 200,000 farm tractors were in use in Italy. A glance at Table I reveals that there were exactly 207,131 units for a total horsepower of 6,931,636. Of this figure, 133,169 tractors, with a total of 4,165,117 h. p., were of Italian manufacture and 73,962 tractors for a total of 2,226,519 h. p., were of foreign manufacture.

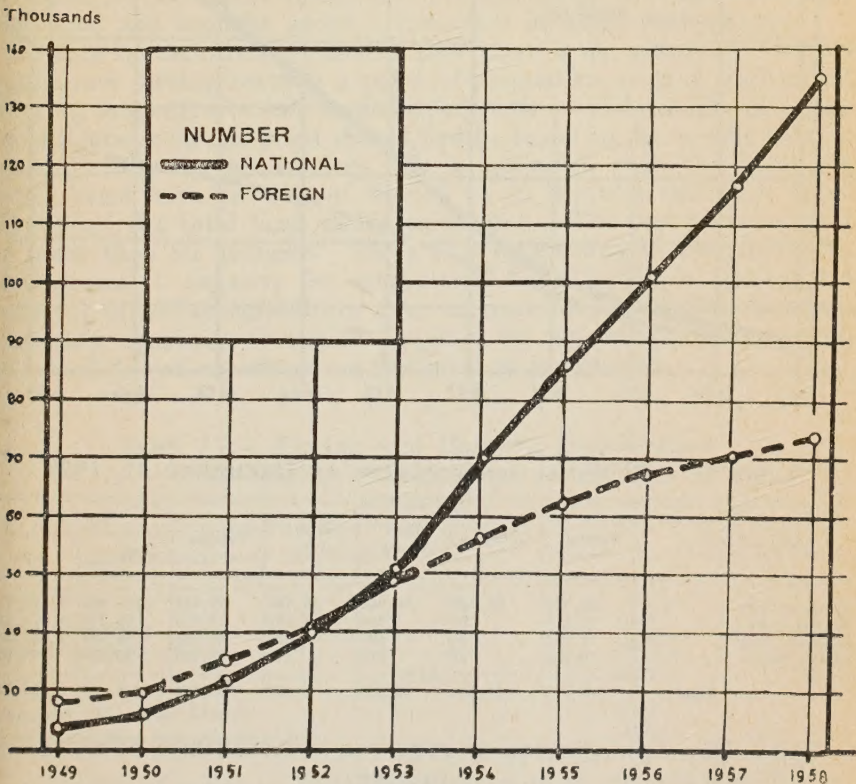
Diagram 4 - LICENSES ISSUED PER MONTH TO IMPORTED FARM TRACTORS DURING 1958-59 (JUNE 30)



The final figure was reached with the licensing of 22,080 tractors in 1958, all of them new, totalling a further 687,137 h. p. It is estimated that, if the general requests for tractor licenses maintain the same rhythm during the current year, this figure will be greatly surpassed. For the period January-June 1959, licenses were issued for 9,689 tractors of Italian manufacture, and 2,844 of foreign manufacture resulting in a total of 12,530 units.

Examination of Diagrams 3 and 4, and of the comparative figures in Table I for the period 1949-58, shows that Italian tractors have gradually surpassed foreign types and there has even been considerable export traffic to the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Diagram 5 - NUMBER OF ITALIAN
AND IMPORTED TRACTORS - COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1949-58



A more systematic examination of powered farm equipment in Italy shows a total of 207,131 tractors, 14,507 combines, 54,062 half-track vehicles, 9,622 cultivators and 193,536 various types of machines, thus bringing the total to 478,858 units (Table II).

Comparison of this data with that furnished for 1957 shows that there has been a rise of 58,582 units, consisting of 22,080 new tractors, 15,952 half track vehicles, 3,455 cultivators and 17,952 various.

**Diagram 6 - HORSEPOWER OF ITALIAN
AND IMPORTED TRACTORS - COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1949-58**

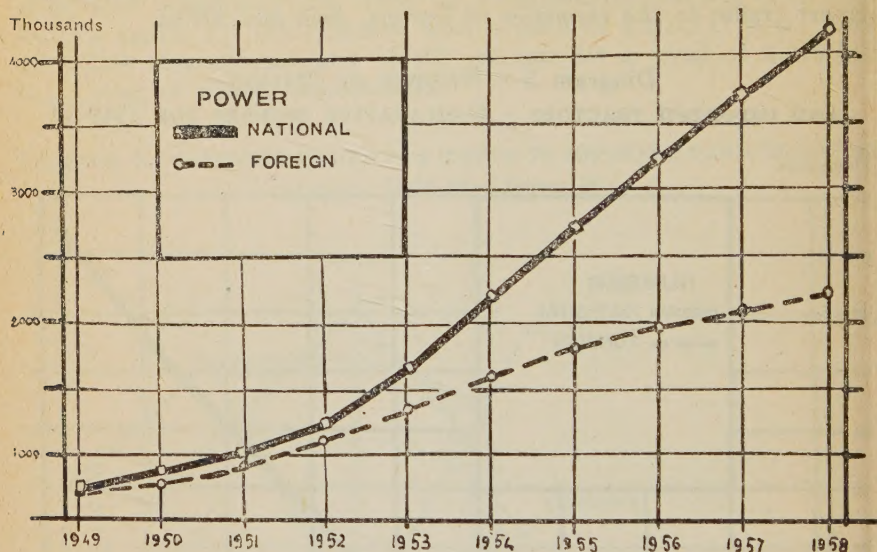


Table II - REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AT DECEMBER 31, 1958

REGION	Tractors	Combines	Half tracks	Cultiva-tors	Various	Total	
						No.	h.p.
Northern Italy	146,472	14,068	58,948	15,548	95,541	313,682	5,573,92
Central Italy	29,216	320	1,254	1,492	39,916	72,198	1,313,45
Southern Italy	21,063	98	457	1,820	39,384	62,822	1,002,81
Insular Italy	10,380	21	298	762	18,695	30,156	564,38
Total ...	207,131	14,507	54,062	9,622	193,536	478,858	8,454,57

**Table III - CONSUMPTION OF FUEL FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES
1952-58**

Y E A R	Petrol (Quintals)	Gasoil (Quintals)	Total (Quintals)
1952	1,629,339	1,821,981	3,451,32
1953	1,504,826	2,277,708	3,781,53
1954	1,452,070	3,012,878	4,464,94
1955	1,409,878	3,544,854	4,954,73
1956	1,303,162	4,045,756	5,348,91
1957	1,203,023	4,159,247	5,362,27
1958	1,214,564	4,527,039	5,741,60

Attention is drawn to the rapid growth in the use of farm machinery other than tractors, for this demonstrates the decided trend there is towards modern farming methods in Italy. The greater interest in such types of machinery has led to a sharp rise in the number of farms pursuing extremely modern methods, now estimated at 325,000, and also to a much higher demand for capital.

The marked variations in the consumption of fuel, in relation to the increased amount of farm machinery in use, point to the fact that technical advancement in manufacture and design has been extremely beneficial and brought about a reduction in km/lt performance.

It may be definitely concluded that there is no question of Italian agriculture having reached a point of stagnation, or that mechanized farming methods are still looked upon with suspicion. Further, any considerations on this point should first be based on the specific pattern of agriculture in this country. It is estimated that 31.6 % of the total farms have an area of from 5 to 50 hectares and they cover 39.9 % of the total land under cultivation. The rest have an area of more than 50 hectares. There is overcrowding in comparison to the potential capacity for production, for 6.5 million persons are engaged in active agriculture over an area of 20.9 million hectares. Generally speaking, this is inadequate, for the farmer/hectare ratio is 1 to 2.3, and so attracts a low level of investment.

Table IV — PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENTS
IN ITALIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1956
(milliard lire)

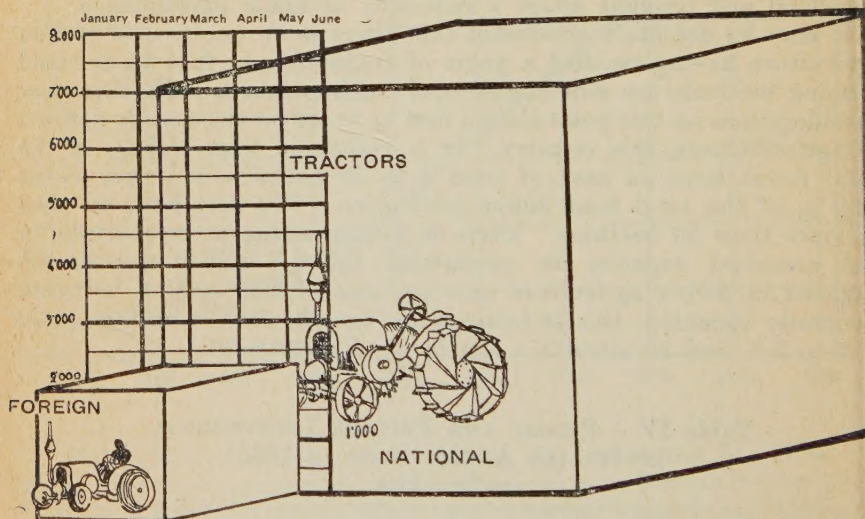
CLASSIFICATION OF INVESTMENT	Total	Average per hectare
Private Investments	216.8	10,373
Public Investments	142.9	6,837
<i>Total ...</i>	359.7	17,210
Production value Gross saleable	3,142	—
% of investments on gross saleable product	11.4	—

Agricultural policy in Italy, it is only true to say, has been favourable to higher investments and higher production and this has led to widespread purchase of machinery and greater appropriations of public money for overall development and improving productivity.

An element of particular interest is revealed by a survey carried out in 1956. This survey led to the conclusion that the total value of investments — both public and private — on the total for saleable product was equal to 11.4 % (Table IV).

Such a pace for investments has been made possible, furthermore by a progressive policy of bank loans over long, medium or short periods, many of which have been specifically approved for the purchase of farm machinery and for increasing agricultural productivity.

Diagram 7 - ITALIAN AND IMPORTED TRACTORS LICENSED BETWEEN JANUARY-JUNE 1959



An analysis of the number of tractor licenses issued, for example points to the success of such a policy. Of the 39 provinces in northern Italy, 29 reached a point of 100 new tractors during the first few months of the year. A maximum stage was reached at Cuneo, with 900, while 700 were registered at Turin and Verona, and 600 at Mantua and Ferrara. In Central Italy, 9 provinces out of 20 exceeded the hundred mark, with 256 at Rome and 208 at Perugia. In southern Italy, 6 provinces out of 20 showed purchases of more than 100 new tractors, with a maximum of 146 at Caserta while, in the Islands one province out of 12 reached the above level.

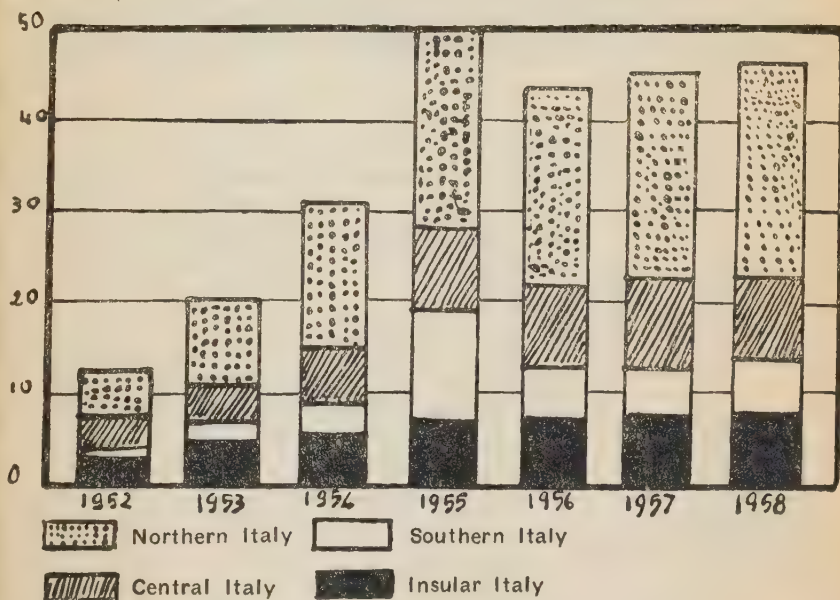
The oscillations apparent and the different trends that become apparent are not necessarily a true picture of the assistance that has been given by credit policy. Financial aid «for development», which has constituted a large part of the credit issued, has shown marked development in southern Italy and the Islands, against a very slight

upward movement in the North. In Central Italy, on the other hand, there has been a contraction of approximately one milliard lire (see Diagram 8).

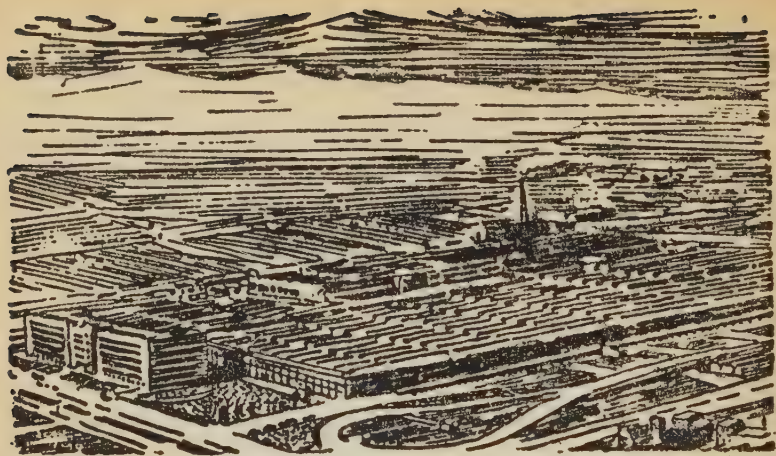
The rise in credit for development in the southern regions is due, it is quite true to say, to special funds approved for land transformation. These funds consist of sums included in the national Budget by virtue of various laws that have been brought into force for the

Diagram 8 - LOANS FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
ABSOLUTE FIGURES AND % QUOTAS FOR JANUARY-JUNE 1958

Milliards



purpose of furthering land development and increasing productivity, particularly Laws Nos. 949 and 991 of July 25, 1952. But there are also other forms of financial aid offered by the Southern Italy Development Fund, which underwrites projects that it approves for the territory under its jurisdiction. On the other hand, it is only just to observe that, even without the loans and other forms of financial assistance referred to above, there would have been an increase in mechanised farming methods as a result of a progressive trend that is sweeping through agricultural circles in Italy.



FIAT, which started in 1899 as the «Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino» has become one of the largest European industrial groups for motor production, «on land, at sea, in the air».

FIAT

18 Factories, including preliminary processing plants (iron and steel working and metallurgy) and terminal production plants: motor vehicles, tractors, rail and tramway material, trolley buses, large Diesel marine and stationary engines, aviation engines and aircraft.

Area : 6,000 acres.

70,000 dependants, of which at least 65,000 in Italy.

A commercial and service organization extending all over the world.

Limited Companies

Movement of capital. Investments. Numerical variations

Movement of limited companies in Italy over the past few years may be traced through an examination of a study carried out by the « Association of Italian Limited Companies » and published in *Rassegna Economica*, the official organ of the said Association (1).

At the end of 1958, 25,613 limited companies (including joint stock companies) existed in Italy, with a total, nominal capital of 4,089,357 million lire. Compared to December 31, 1957 (at which date there were 24,114 companies, with a capital of 3,752,904 million lire) this amounted to an increase of 1,499 companies and 336,453 million lire. As Table I shows, this increase — although lower than that quoted for the capital figure in 1957 — is still fairly high, and points to yet another step in the general expansion which has taken place during the post-war period.

Table I — ITALIAN LIMITED COMPANIES: 1950-1958.
SITUATION AT YEAR END

DECEMBER 31	No. Companies	Capital (million lire)	Average capital (million lire)
1950	20,930	1,054,986	50.4
1951	22,136	1,293,076	58.4
1952	23,279	1,497,160	64.3
1953	24,006	1,926,682	80.2
1954	24,696	2,234,622	90.4
1955	23,248	2,797,131	120.3
1956	23,151	3,250,534	140.4
1957	24,114	3,752,904	155.6
1958	25,613	4,089,357	159.6

After touching a maximum level in 1941, with 27,062 units, Italian limited companies gradually dropped to reach a minimum level in 1946, when 18,382 companies were registered. This contraction, which may have been partly due to the war (only 135 companies

(1) Refer: « Rassegna Economica », Jan-April 1959, Nos. 1-2. Rome, Piazza Venezia 11.

were in existence in 1943), was also the result of fiscal legislation that authorised special allowances for companies merging their interests, the fixing of a minimum capital of one million lire for limited companies and the institution of new forms of association. These were provisions that led to the disappearance of many companies (4,741 were wound-up in 1942).

Table II - NUMERICAL MOVEMENT OF ITALIAN LIMITED COMPANIES

C A T E G O R Y	1957	1958	Variation in 1958 over 1957
New companies	2,218	2,685	+ 467
Companies wound-up	1,255	1,186	- 69
	+ 963	+ 1,499	+ 536

Source: *Association of Limited Companies.*

In the years that followed, there was a strong rise in the number of companies founded (2,548 between 1946 and 1950) and in the amount of capital invested (following the greater stability of the lira which increased by 967,068 million lire over the period in question).

Since 1950, the variations have been more or less normal, although some influence is still exercised by revaluation of plant and currency.

Considering movement of Italian limited companies in 1958, it will be observed that 2,685 new companies were founded, this being 467 units above the figure registered for 1957 (when 2,218 companies were founded). However, since fewer companies were wound-up (1,186 against 1,255 in 1957, a decrease of 69 units), the result is that, although there was a net increase of 963 companies in 1957, limited companies increased by 1,499 units in 1958.

Table III - MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL INVESTED IN ITALIAN LIMITED COS.
(million lire)

	1957	1958	Variation in 1958 over 1957
Investments (a)	564,824	388,706	- 176,118
Withdrawals	62,454	52,253	- 10,200
Net movement...	+ 502,370	+ 336,453	- 165,917

(a) Not including 12,979 million lire in 1957 and 1,190 million lire in 1958 paid as premiums.

Source: *Association of Limited Companies.*

As regards *movement of capital*, investments totalled 388,706 million lire in 1958, this figure being 176,118 million less than that for 1957. On the other hand, withdrawal of capital was estimated at 52,253 million lire, approximately 10,200 million less than in the previous

year. As a consequence, net capital invested in limited companies was 336,453 million lire in 1958, against 502,370 million in 1957, this being a contraction of 165,917 million lire.

This means that the year 1958 was marked by a more moderate pace in investments, mostly due to minor increases in capital and the formation of a smaller number of companies. The situation was corrected to a certain extent by a slowing down in the number of companies going into voluntary bankruptcy and fewer companies reducing their nominal capital.

It may now be useful to examine the single components of total capital movement (see Table IV). Comparing capital invested in 1958 with that invested in 1957, it will be observed that the contraction is partly due to a drop in free capital increases (24,866 million lire for the two years under examination) and partly the result of a decrease in capital increases resulting from cash payments (from 449,930 million to 284,879 million lire in 1958).

The contraction noted in increases resulting from transfer of assets is not important (reduction of 109 million lire) and the same may be said for mergers (reduction of 622 million lire). There has been a slight rise in investments for the formation of new companies (assets increased by 5,493 million between 1957 and 1958, while cash transfers rose by 5,395 million lire).

Table IV - CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN ITALIAN LIMITED COMPANIES

	1957		1958		Capital variations - 1958 over 1957 (million lire)
	No.	Million lire	No.	Million lire	
<i>Company Formation</i>	2,218	19,726	2,685	30,515	+ 10,789
<i>transfer of assets</i>		6,206		11,600	+ 5,493
<i>cash</i>		13,520		18,915	+ 5,395
<i>Capital increases</i>	2,943	545,098	2,608	358,191	- 186,907
<i>by merger</i>		1,065		1,687	+ 622
<i>by cash subscriptions</i>		83,184		58,318	- 24,866
<i>by reinvestment</i>		8,664		11,162	+ 2,497
<i>by transfer of kind</i>		2,255		2,145	- 109
<i>other payments</i>		449,930		284,879	- 165,051
<i>Total investments</i> ..		564,824		388,706	- 176,118

(a) Not including 12,979 million lire in 1957 and 1,190 million in 1958 paid for premiums.

Considering the general situation of limited companies during 1958, it should be noted that 362 *issues of shares*, corresponding to a total figure of 62,810 million lire, were deliberated. Since, in 1957, the total reached 86,856 million lire, investments for the two years are respectively 651,680 million lire in 1957 and 451,516 million in 1958. As a consequence, the decrease registered in the latter year rose from 176,118 to 200,164 million lire.

Figures quoted for *withdrawal of capital* are interesting. The number of companies that were wound-up during 1958 totalled 1,186, a drop of 69 units when compared to 1957. It should be noted that companies placed in the hands of receivers were estimated at 924 against 955 in 1957, representing a capital of 12,714 million lire, against 23,696 million. This situation has attracted some attention because of some major companies involved, the volume of capital and the number of companies concerned.

The contraction in reduction of capital was practically nil. Estimated at 33,444 million lire in 1958, this was a reduction of 176 million over 1957, but is entirely the result of devaluation (20,471 million in 1958, against 22,317 million in 1957).

Duly considering the winding-up of companies and reductions in capital, total withdrawals reached the figure of 52,253 million in 1958, representing a contraction of 10,200 million in relation to the previous year, when withdrawals totalled 62,454 million lire.

Statistical information clearly shows the variations evident in Italian limited companies during 1958. Numerically, new companies greatly exceed those that were wound-up, so that the net movement is very marked (an increase of 1,499 companies) and well above figures for the previous year. As to invested capital, it is quite true that investments themselves were very much less than in 1957 (—176,118 million lire) but part of the difference (24,866 million lire) represents the contraction noted in cash subscriptions (58,318 million lire in 1958).

Table V — WITHDRAWALS OF CAPITAL FROM ITALIAN LIMITED COS.

	1957		1958		Capital variations - 1958 over 1957 (million lire)
	No.	Million lire	No.	Million lire	
<i>Winding-up</i>	1,255	28,834	1,186	18,809	— 10,024
for merger	33	2,096	56	4,298	+ 2,202
reorganization	267	3,042	206	1,797	— 1,244
dissolution	955	23,696	924	12,714	— 10,982
<i>Reductions</i>	296	33,620	334	33,444	— 176
payments		5,320		6,022	+ 702
withdrawal of shareholders		5,983		6,951	+ 968
devaluation		22,317		20,471	— 1,846
<i>Total</i> ...		62,454		52,253	— 10,200

Although there has been a marked drop in capital increases arising from cash payments (—165,051 million lire), fresh capital in the form of shares and stocks has been available, although much less than in 1957. Excluding those variations that do not directly correspond to definite changes in capital invested in Italian companies, it will be found that, of the 336,453 million lire representing the increase in nominal capital, slightly more than 58,313 million lire refer to cash

payments, and a further 1,687 million to capital increases arising from mergers and amalgamation. Subtracting these two figures from the total increases noted (358.191 million), there remains a balance of 298,186 million lire which, added to the sum of 30,515 million for the formation of new companies, produces investments totalling 328,701 million. Again, if effective withdrawals, equal to 41,004 million lire, plus capital of those companies ready for mergers (4,298 million lire) and capital reductions due to cancellation of earlier decisions over increases (6,951 million lire), are deducted from the above figure, *actual investment* in stocks and shares totals 287,697 million lire.

Table VI - EFFECTIVE AND APPARENT MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL
IN ITALIAN LIMITED COMPANIES
(million lire)

	1957	1958
A) Effective Movement		
Investments:		
Company formation	19,726	30,515
1) by { transfer in kind	6,206	11,600
{ cash payments	13,520	18,915
Capital Increases	460,849	298,186
2) by { transfer of kind	2,255	2,445
{ Cash payments (excluding premiums)	449,930	284,879
{ reinvestment	8,664	11,162
Withdrawals:		
Winding-up	26,738	14,511
3) for { merger	3,042	1,797
{ dissolution	23,696	12,714
Reductions of capital	27,637	26,493
4) for { payments	5,320	6,022
{ devaluation	22,317	20,471
Total investments	480,575	328,701
Total withdrawals	54,375	41,004
<i>Effective movement (net)...</i>	+ 426,200	+ 287,697
B) Apparent Movement		
5) Investments { Increases through merger	1,065	1,687
{ Transfer of goods or kind	83,184	58,318
6) Withdrawals { for merger	2,096	4,298
{ Annulment of increases previously considered	5,983	6,951
Total investments	84,249	60,005
Total withdrawals	8,079	11,249
<i>Apparent movement (net)...</i>	+ 76,170	+ 48,756

It is important to understand the different interpretation given to *effective movement* and *apparent movement*; the latter expression is intended to refer to variations of capital which do not involve actual movement of cash or kind. This applies to companies that are wound-up as a preparation for merger, reductions in capital resulting from annulment of earlier deliberations on increases, etc. Effective and apparent movement of capital in Italian limited companies, during 1958, shows a net increase of 48,756 million lire.

BANCO DI SICILIA

PUBLIC CREDIT INSTITUTE

Capital Reserves and Special Funds : Lire 33,632,876,601

Main Office in PALERMO

BRANCHES IN

AGRIGENTO, BOLOGNA, CALTAGIRONE, CALTANISSETTA,
CATANIA, ENNA, FLORENCE, GENOA, MESSINA, MILAN,
PALERMO, RAGUSA, ROME, SYRACUSE, TERMINI
IMERESE, TRAPANI, TRIESTE, TURIN and VENICE

Affiliated Branches in MARSALA and PALERMO

191 Agencies

OFFICES ALSO IN :

LONDON - 1, Great Winchester Street

MUNICH - Theatinerstrasse, 23/1

NEW YORK - 37 Wall Street

PARIS - 62, Rue de la Boétie

FOREIGN BRANCHES :

TRIPOLI in AFRICA

Special Credit Facilities offered by the departments of

AGRICULTURE and FISHING, LAND PURCHASE, MINING, and INDUSTRY

The Banco di Sicilia 5 % bonds, guaranteed by first mortgage on real estate,
offer one of the surest and most advantageous investments

Correspondents in all Italian markets and in the chief world markets

EVERY TYPE OF BANKING AND EXCHANGE TRANSACTION

The 1957-58 Financial Year

THE SITUATION AS VIEWED IN THE « GENERAL REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE NATION »

The « General Report on the Economic Situation of the Nation » and Preliminary Note to the Budget Estimates for the financial year 1959-60 contain references to the 1957-58 financial period.

There appeared to be a real deficit of 214 milliard lire (initial estimate - 204.6 milliard), a deficit of 47.6 milliard on capital movement (initial estimate - 18.8 milliard lire) and a financial deficit of 261.6 milliard lire. When compared to the preceding financial year, 1956-1957, the effective receipts and expenditure situation had worsened by approximately 66 milliard lire, but considerable influence was exerted by Law No. 64 of February 27, 1955. Additional exchequer burdens under this law were more than 21 milliard lire in excess of those likely to affect succeeding budgets, since appropriate legislation had not been brought into being by June 30, 1958. On the other hand, steps taken during the 1956-57 financial year to prevent additional expenditure being transferred to the successive budget, resulted in a lightening of some 90 milliard lire.

On the basis of 1957-58 budget plans, therefore, the year closed with a deficit of 193 milliard (262 - 90 + 21 milliard), one of the most favourable over the past five year period. The following chart illustrates the situation:

Financial year 1953-54	.....	390 milliard lire		
»	» 1954-55	.....	286	» »
»	» 1955-56	.....	248	» »
»	» 1956-57	.....	238	» »
»	» 1957-58	.....	193	» »

The above shows that the policy of progressively reducing the budget deficit, energetically pursued by the Government, has been more than successful.

The «General Report on the Economic Situation of the Nation» points out, however, that such results do not permit any general relaxation or any departure from the strict policy of limited public expenditure, both because of the proportions of such expenditure and the still considerable figure of the deficit. Further, the Report says, there is a general tendency towards growth in certain rigid burdens, particularly in relation to the progressive maturity of long-term Treasury bonds.

Provisory data on the financial year in question, compared to initial estimates, give the following picture.

Table I — INITIAL ESTIMATES AND PROVISIONAL FINAL DATA
(milliard lire)

I T E M S	Initial Estimates	Provisional Data	Difference
<i>Effective</i>			
Expenditure	3,053.6	3,312.6	+ 259.
Revenue	2,849 —	3,098.6	+ 249.
Deficit	204.6	214 —	+ 9.
<i>Capital</i>			
Expenditure	54.7	391.6	+ 337.
Revenue	35.9	344.2	+ 308.
Excess payments on receipts	18.8	47.6	+ 28.
<i>Total</i>			
Payments	3,108.3	3,704.4	+ 596.
Receipts	2,884.9	3,442.8	+ 557.
Financial deficit	223.4	261.6	+ 38.

Under capital movement, the excess of 18.8 milliard lire, initially estimated as the difference between payments of 54.7 milliard and receipts of 35.9 milliard, rose to 47.6 milliard because of additional outgoings that were not considered earlier (appropriations for the Institute of Industrial Reconstruction — 15 milliard lire, and an agricultural revolving fund — 10 milliard lire).

Some compensation arose from operations relative to the conversion of Nine Year Treasury Bonds due in 1959 into a new issue falling due on January 1, 1968. These operations had a natural influence

on the volume of payments and receipts without producing any great differences in the final figures.

Illustrating the State Budget, the Economic Report refers to data on the financial period 1953-54-1957-58, making some comparisons with figures for the financial year 1938-39.

Table II - THE BUDGET. 1953-54 TO 1957-58.
COMPARISON WITH 1938-39
(milliard lire)

FINANCIAL YEAR	Effective			Capital			Total		
	Pay- ments	Receipts	Sur- plus (+) Defi- cit (-)	Pay- ments	Receipts	Sur- plus (+) Defi- cit (-)	Pay- ments	Receipts	Sur- plus (+) Defi- cit (-)
1938-39 (a).....	39.9	27.6	- 12.3	2.8	3	+ 0.2	42.6	30.6	- 12 -
1953-54 (a).....	2,326.2	2,001.3	- 324.9	184.1	337.8	+ 153.7	2,510.3	2,339.1	- 171.2
1954-55 (a).....	2,622.8	2,314.5	- 308.3	136.5	308.7	+ 172.6	2,759.3	2,623.2	- 136 -
1955-56 (b).....	2,803.1	2,509.5	- 293.6	98.1	253.8	+ 155.8	2,901.2	2,763.4	- 137.8
1956-57 (b).....	2,956.4	2,808.4	- 147.9	112.8	174.6	+ 61.9	3,069.1	2,983.1	- 86.1
1957-58 (c).....	3,312.6	3,098.6	- 214.0	391.9	344.2	- 47.6	3,704.4	3,442.8	- 261.6

(a) Data officially approved by the Auditor General. — (b) Under examination by the Auditor General. — (c) Provisional data.

Effective expenditure

Effective expenditure over the 1957-58 financial year, estimated at 3,312.6 milliard lire, exceeds that of the preceding year by 356.2 milliard lire, equal to 12 %. Additional burdens of an economic and productive nature (+ 168.8 milliard lire) were a direct result of State intervention, particularly in agriculture, for which wide planning was introduced to cover land reclamation, improvement and machinery, while speedy legislation was approved for measures that would make good the damage resulting from certain natural disasters that occurred during the winter of 1957-58 and the spring of 1958.

Table III offers a recapitulation of the payments made during 1956-1957 and 1957-58.

The increase noted against the item « various » (+ 105 milliard lire) includes 40 milliard lire for reimbursements to the State Railways, covering expenditure on materials or matters not directly concerned with that particular department, payments made in relation to the Parliamentary Elections held in May 1958, appropriations for the winding-up of public departments and other offices connected with the State, further reimbursements and payments arising from sales tax and customs duties on exports.

Other increases have been noted in the following items: Security – greatly influenced by the sums covering commitments for the 1945-1946-1953-54 period, increases in defence estimates and a rise in fixed payments; Social and Labour – increases following the approval of new legislation covering social welfare and wide-spread improvements to the war pensions scheme; Public instruction – a rise in expenditure following reorganization of wage and salary scales for teaching staff, particularly those employed in elementary, secondary and art schools; Treasury and Budget – increases following reorganization of procedure and additional requirements of administration.

Table III – EFFECTIVE PAYMENTS – 1956-57 AND 1957-58
(milliard lire)

I T E M S	1956-57	1957-58	Increase (+) or decrease (–) 1957-58 on 1956-57
Commerce and Industry	561.4	730.2	+ 168.8
Security	696.8	761 –	+ 64.1
Labour and Social	381.7	422.8	+ 41.1
Public Instruction	380.7	420.5	+ 39.9
Interest on Public Debts	220.2	218.7	– 1.5
Public departments (a)	111.9	62.8	– 49.1
Regional and local finance	210.9	210 –	– 0.9
Treasury and Budget	143.2	149.4	+ 6.2
Allied Forces in Italy and Peace Treaty	25.5	7.8	– 17.7
Various	224.9	329.3	+ 105.3
	2,956.4	3,312.6	+ 356.2

(a) Including issues to undertakings with minimum State holdings.

Those items that have shown a drop in expenditure include public departments. In this particular case, appropriations made to certain para-State undertakings to cover wage and salary improvements have now ceased and the heavy deficit of the State Railways has been substantially lowered. Expenditure incurred on behalf of Allied Forces in Italy and commitments under the Peace Treaty have now dropped and there has been a decided reduction in interest on public debts.

Commitments arising from questions of regional and local finance show a contraction and this is mostly due to a sharp drop in contributions to the Region of Sicily (17.5 milliard lire against 27.5 milliard in 1956-57).

As a general estimate, total payments throughout the 1957-1958 financial year are considered to be 83.12 times those incurred in 1938-1939. Since these commitments, however, are somewhat inferior to receipts under the same category, estimated at 112.37, in proportional terms the deficit for 1957-58 is well below that registered for 1938-39.

Percentages for effective expenditure covered by receipts for each of the financial years between 1953-54 and 1956-57, compared to that for 1938-39, are as follows:

1938-39	69.2 %
1953-54	86.0 %
1954-55	88.2 %
1955-56	89.5 %
1956-57	95.0 %
1957-58	93.5 %

Table IV - STATE INVESTMENTS IN 1956-57 AND 1957-58
(milliard lire)

C A T E G O R Y	1956-57	1957-58
Agriculture and Land reclamation	84.5	154 -
Industry	19.9	40 -
Transport and Communications	33.1	31 -
Public Works (a)	191.6	246.2
Southern Italy Development Fund	90 -	90 -
Special development plans in Calabria carried out by the Southern Italy Development Fund	12 -	16 -
Fund for vocational training and technical instruction	10 -	10 -
Property, machinery, technical and scientific investments and various	19.8	21.7
Investments in world economic and commercial organizations	1.2	11.6
Minor investments	27.2	31.9
<i>Total...</i>	489.6	652.4

(a) Including those by public departments using State funds, but excluding the Southern Italy Development Fund.

These percentage figures draw attention to a slight difference which, on the other hand, is but of minor importance.

During the 1957-58 financial year State investments rose by approximately 163 milliard lire over the previous year, as shown in Table IV above. The figures shown above point to the fact that the rise in investments during 1957-58 was the result of more widespread land reclamation and public works.

Effective Receipts

Receipts for the 1957-58 financial year increased by 290.2 milliard lire over 1956-57 (Table V).

Table V - EFFECTIVE RECEIPTS - 1956-57 AND 1957-58
(milliard lire)

R E C E I P T S	1956-57	1957-58	Difference
<i>Normal receipts</i>			
Fiscal	2,612.6	2,809.5	+ 196.9
Special taxes and dues	188.4	286.1	+ 97.7
<i>Total...</i>	2,801.0	3,095.5	+ 294.5
American aid	7.4	3 -	- 4.3
<i>Total...</i>	2,808.4	3,098.6	290.2

The increase in receipts from taxes was evident in 1957-58, although the rise was less marked than that noted in the previous five years as may be seen from the following comparative figures:

1953-54	+ 230.1	milliard lire
1954-55	+ 207.7	» »
1955-56	+ 273.1	» »
1956-57	+ 260.1	» »
1957-58	+ 196.9	» »

A general picture of receipts from taxes and duties may be had from examination of Table VI.

Table VI - TAX RECEIPTS: 1956-57 AND 1957-58
(milliard lire)

C A T E G O R Y	1956-57	1957-58	Index 1957-58 (1938-39 = 1)	% composition 1957-58
Earned and unearned income tax	622.9	679.2	91.12	24.18
Business tax	221.8	233.7	96.74	8.33
Trade and service tax	1,103.5	1,191.5	181.11	42.41
Tax on non-essential consumer goods	412.9	438.9	121.10	15.63
Tax on essential consumer goods	211.6	218.0	75.23	7.74
Lotteries and pools	41.0	48.1	88.44	1.71
<i>Total...</i>	2,612.6	2,809.4	119.48	100.00

In relation to 1938-39, the total volume of receipts from taxation is a little less than one hundred and twenty times the product for that year. However, individual items contributed in diverse ways due to modifications introduced to the tax scheme during the past few years and Government intervention in the productive and social fields.

Tax on trade and services has expanded by 181 times, tax on non-essential consumer goods and essential goods was 121 times greater (higher than the average index for revaluation of the former and 75 times that of the second, the lowest of all the categories of receipts).

clearly pointing to the social character that has distinguished Government action.

Direct and indirect tax continues to remain below the average increase.

Business tax and taxes on lotteries (the latter are now subject to competition from other forms of betting) continue to show an increase which is below the average. Considering individual forms of receipts, it should be noted that sales tax, the most important item in the Italian tax system, has risen even further. Approximately 22 % of the total receipts from taxation in 1957-58 are obtained from this form of tax. The situation over the past five years is as follows:

1953-54	413.9	milliard	lire
1954-55	467.6	»	»
1955-56	518.3	»	»
1956-57	579.3	»	»
1957-58	615.9	»	»

Further sharp increases in taxes on trade and services (including sales tax already mentioned above) are to be noted in levies on the manufacture of mineral oils and related products (+ 30.8 milliard lire) and customs dues (+ 8.4 milliard lire). Rises noted for direct and indirect taxation (+ 57.3 milliard lire, net of a contraction of 11.5 milliard lire in extra taxes) are the result of modifications to income tax, company tax, taxes on profits and shares and complementary tax. Over the past five years, these taxes have shown the following progress:

FINANCIAL YEAR	Income Tax	Company and Shares tax	Complementary tax
1953-54	201.1	20.0	29.6
1954-55	233.0	40.6	36.5
1955-56	270.2	56.3	42.2
1956-57	321.0	71.5	47.8
1957-58	350.4	89.4	56.3

Much of the increase in taxes levied on non-essential goods is due to a rise in the sale of tobacco and licenses for radio and television.

Business tax shows larger figures because of modifications to registration taxes (+ 6.2 milliard) and increases in levies on Government concessions. There has also been a recovery in receipts from taxes on lotteries, following a slight drop over the past three years.

The increase noted in taxes on essential consumer goods is mainly the result of greater sales of sugar and coffee (the levy on the manufacture of these two products increased by 5.2 milliard lire and 2.2 milliard lire respectively).

ITALIAN LINES



I T A L I A

North and South America - Central America North and South Pacific

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Asia - Africa - Australia

ADRIATICA

Egypt - Israel - Lebanon - Syria - Cyprus - Turkey - Greek Sea - Greece

TIRRENI

Libya - Tunis - Sicily - Sardinia - Corsica - Malta - Marseilles - Spain - Northern Europe

Italo-American Cultural Exchange

TEN YEARS OF THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAMME

The cultural exchange programme for American and Italian professors, teachers and students, known as the « *Fulbright Programme* » brought into being under the auspices of the American Commission for Cultural Exchange with Italy, is now more than ten years old.

Since the programme first started, in Autumn 1949, up to the end of 1948, 1,211 Italians have visited the United States and 1,452 Americans have come to Italy for study and research purposes. To this total of 2,663 winners of Fulbright scholarships must be added an additional 138 Italians, who have been granted special awards permitting them to attend American schools operating in Italy and Austria (1).

Winners of Fulbright scholarships are, for the most part, teachers, university undergraduates, graduates or lecturers at Italian universities. From a strictly academical viewpoint, both Italy and the United States offer many attractions. It is a known fact that, each year, large numbers of Americans are anxious to visit Italy in order to study the history of art, painting and sculpture, civic history, musicology and music. At the same time, American universities have great drawing power for Italian doctors, engineers and scientists. The American Commission recognises these natural attractions and yearly awards a large percentage of scholarships to specialists and students interested in these subjects. Undoubtedly, the scheme has made a widespread contribution towards strengthening relations between Italy and the United States, a principle well in keeping with the Fulbright programme.

For administrative purposes Fulbright scholars are divided into four categories – *graduates and undergraduates, elementary and secondary school teachers, research workers and scholars, university lecturers.*

(1) See also: *Cultural Exchanges Between Italy and U.S.A.* – « Italian Affairs », Vol. VI, No. 5, pp. 1871-1873.

The courses open to graduates and undergraduates, research workers and scholars, both in Italy and the United States, have done much towards drawing attention to the possibilities offered through the study of literature, history and world affairs, contemporary social and economic problems and the social sciences. When candidates are selected, careful examination is made of experts in such subjects who hold degrees and other titles worthy of note or who are engaged in research judged to be of importance. Precedence is given to such a category. As a result, the number of Fulbright scholars studying these subjects has increased in a very marked manner over the past few years.

Teachers from elementary and secondary schools — an ideal category for the task of strengthening cultural relations between the United States and Italy, since they are able to pass their experiences and knowledge to the younger generations — are subjected to close scrutiny on the part of the Selection Board. The United States has shown considerable interest in improving the qualitative and quantitative teaching of Italian cultural subjects in its schools. To this end, the Board has organised a summer seminar, lasting six weeks, open to twenty American teachers of the Italian language. This is held every four years and lectures are devoted to history, literature, language exercises, Italian conversation, etc.

Considering classical subjects, the Board selects twenty teachers of Latin for a seminar on classical studies organised by the American Academy in Rome and the Virgilian Society at Cuma. This also lasts six weeks and is held during the summer. During the seminar, American teachers are obliged to attend a number of lectures on the political, economic and social situation in Italy and the educational system used in Italian schools and universities.

In collaboration with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry for Public Instruction, the Commission has arranged competitive examinations for the award of scholarships lasting nine months. These are open to American subjects who teach Italian art, literature and language and the classics. These scholarships have been introduced for the purpose of giving such teachers the possibility of a lengthy stay in Italy that will enable them to study and observe material of direct interest to them.

The Fulbright Commission has also given its attention to the possibility of an exchange of teachers between the two States. Under this scheme, Italian professors are assigned to American secondary schools to teach Italian culture and the Italian language, while American teachers come to Italy to give instruction in their own tongue. At the present time, only a limited number of Italian teachers visit

the United States each year, the average being between three and six. Although responsible persons are anxious to raise this number, certain difficulties, directly related to differences in the legal status of teaching staffs, have still to be overcome. Further, sums made available to the Commission by the United States Government may not be converted to Italian lire. This means that, while the Commission is able to pay travelling expenses for both Italians and Americans, and cover expenditure by American subjects when in Italy, it has no funds that enable it to pay for expenses incurred by Italians visiting the United States.

Similar decisions have been reached over elementary and secondary school teachers for the direct purpose of spreading *knowledge and understanding of American culture throughout Italy*. Entirely financed by the Fulbright Programme, from ten to fifteen American teachers visit Italy each year, and are assigned to Italian schools, for the purpose of assisting local staff in the teaching of English and giving students an idea of those aspects of American life that are of real interest.

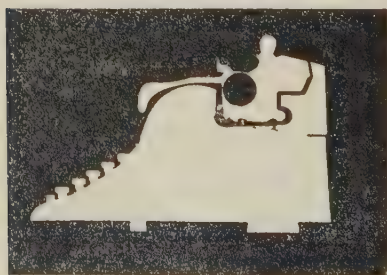
Over the past few years, the Commission has sent from ten to eighteen Italian teachers, qualified in teaching English, to the United States. There, they spend three months at the expense of the American Government, studying teaching methods in use. These summer scholarships also give them a chance to attend special courses organised by such American universities as Cornell or Michigan, and the possibility of travelling to various parts of the country.

In addition to the above, from ten to twenty Italian teachers from elementary, secondary and technical schools, as well as other teaching staff, are sent yearly to the United States, where they study American educational schemes in general, and such teaching methods as may be considered of interest to Italy.

Finally, the Commission, in collaboration with the Italian Ministry for Public Instruction, the Council for American Studies and U.S.I.S., organises a series of local and regional seminars (10-15 days duration) and an annual course for Italian teachers of the English language (one month). These seminars are held by American professors present in Italy under the Fulbright scheme and who are graduates in the English language, American literature or other subjects pertinent to the course. They consist of practical lessons and exercises on the teaching of the English language, and lectures on various aspects of American civilization. A similar scheme takes place in Rome each Spring, when a seminar held under the auspices of the Council for American Studies and the Fulbright Commission is given for Italian teachers interested in American literature.

The Commission annually selects from ten to twenty American professors, who come to Italy to give lectures on American civilization at the universities. A large percentage of such professors teach American literature or are experts in the teaching of English as a foreign language. Italian universities, however, are asking for lecturers in other subjects, such as American law, the political and economic institutions in the United States, sociology and social services (particularly in relation to American experiments in such a field) and American history. A seminar on American history, held under the auspices of the University of Pavia in March 1958, proved to be a great success.

Auxiliary activities of the Fulbright Programme include the publication of books, articles, essays and newspaper comments, by American and Italian authors, on the advantages gained through the scheme. New and lasting friendship has also been established through correspondence between students and the founding of associations of «ex Fulbright scholars» for the purpose of maintaining and widening personal contact. The «Italian Fulbright Association» came into being in 1958, on a national scale, as a body that embraces local associations existing in the principle Italian towns and cities.



olivetti

Europe's Largest Manufacturers of Office Machines

THE ITALIAN STATE RAILWAYS INFORMATION OFFICE

Recent progress in Public Relations in the Department

The railways find themselves in extremely difficult circumstances, since they are often liable to heavy, additional burdens of a social, political and economic character. Further, they have now lost the original monopoly they held on communications, due to the progress made in air transport and the use of motor vehicles.

Therefore, the Italian Railways Department launched itself enthusiastically upon a « Public Relations » campaign. In 1947, it introduced a special plan for keeping the public informed of its activities, issuing regular bulletins on the progress being made in the repair of the rail network and the reorganization of its administrative offices. A special « Information Office » was created in 1950 (February) and this finally began operations in November of the same year. For several years, therefore, a special office has been striving to fulfill the objectives required by the science of « Public Relations », no small task for a Government department that has 160,000 dependents and the daily burden of carrying almost a million passengers and 150,000 tons of freight. This department represents the largest industrial and economic undertaking in the country.

The Information Office interests itself in the publication of books, leaflets and descriptive brochures, the production of documentary films, issuing of photographs and plans, exhibitions, conventions, etc.

Publications

Particular encouragement has been given this activity, for it is considered one of the more important ways of reaching the public, and transmitting general information on the administration of the railways. Many publications have been made available over the past few years, but special importance has been attached to « *La gestione di Stato delle ferrovie italiane* » (State Administration of the Italian Railways), a special edition placed before the public to mark the fiftieth anni-

versary of State control of this department. It consists of a series of essays, mostly of a technical nature, written by officials. A further interesting publication has been « *Le ferrovie italiane dello Stato* (1905-1955) » (The Italian State Railways - 1905-55), compiled for the same occasion and which illustrates, with an abundance of statistics and information, fifty years of railway history, extension of routes and installations, the evolution in rolling stock and ferry boats and all other social and economic activities related to the department.

In view of the success of its « *Quaderni delle Ferrovie Italiane dello Stato* » (Booklets on the Italian State Railways), new editions of certain publications have been printed, attention being paid to those that have proved most successful from a public viewpoint. The publishing plan for 1956 included « *Le nostre automotrici termiche* », « *Fatti e cifre sulle F. S.* » and « *Dalla Bayard all'ETR 300* » (Italian Steam Engines, Facts and Figures about the State Railways, and From the Bayard to the ETR 300) (1).

Apart from the compilation and editing of books and articles for eventual publication, the Public Relations Office also interests itself in summaries and general information for the press, both at home and abroad, maintaining relations with cultural organizations, publishing houses, private persons and technical experts, and seeking technical collaboration for its magazines « *L'Italia* » and « *Notiziario C.I.C.E.* »

Dependents of the State Railways are also kept informed about problems concerning administration and operation, and encouraged to keep alive a feeling of interest and keenness for their work. Much has been done to persuade them to further their technical knowledge, and to inform them of accident prevention methods in use. This is principally the scope of the organ *Noi della Rotaia*, of which 172,000 copies are distributed monthly to all personnel together with other occasional publications.

Documentary Films and Photographs

During 1956, much was done towards improving the quality and quantity of documentary films dealing with questions of the State Railways, and every effort was made to intensify relations with other European states and with rail organizations that have come into being over the past few years.

In April 1956, on the occasion of a meeting between experts in documentary films dealing with rail subjects, all of them representing

(1) Publications included in the « *Quaderni* » are as follows:

« *Le ferrovie al servizio del Paese* » (The Railways at the service of the Nation « *Ferrovieri* » (Rail Workers), « *Treni e Navi* » (Trains and Boats), « *Molto o poco?* » (Much or Little?) « *Il treno in casa* » (The Train at Home) and « *Le nostre locomotive elettriche* » (Our Electric Locomotives).

organizations belonging to U.I.C., a full length documentary *Doppio binario sul litorale d'Ulisse* was shown in London. It was classified as best among instructional films of its kind, and considered as the finest produced by the European states in 1955.

This same film, together with « Cavi telegrafonici » and « Deviatoi », produced in 1955 and 1956 respectively, was also presented at the « 10th International Festival of the 16mm Film » held at Salerno on December 5/9, 1956. Twenty nine nations, presenting 231 documentaries, took part in this festival and the Italian entries were awarded two of the eleven bronze medals available.

During the same year, a further three, black and white, technical documentary films were produced for railway personnel. They were — *Soccorso d'urgenza ai folgorati - Parts 1 and 2*, *La psicotecnica nelle F. S.* and two colour films for national distribution (*Sicilia T. E.* — dealing with electrification of lines in Sicily and *Treni sull'acqua*, illustrating ferry-boat operations).

This year's activities also included a further six numbers of *Cinegiornale F. S.* (Railway News), which provide technical information and subject matter of general interest to rail employees. Some of the items included in this *Cinegiornale F. S.* were also used by various motion picture companies for inclusion in their news reels (« Orizzonte Cinematografico », « Settimana INCOM », « Mondo Libero ») that were subsequently screened throughout the circuits and during the « Cine-Selezione » feature produced by T. V.

The State Railways Department has its own internal film circuit and, in 1956, portable projectors were brought into use. In three months, this practice enabled approximately 38,000 officials from 385 localities to view technical films of use to them in their normal employment. This represented a marked improvement over the previous year, during which a *mobile van* only permitted visits to 95 localities.

The *Fototeca Centrale F. S.* (State Railways Central Photographic Section), probably contains the largest selection of information and photographs on land transport (particularly rail) in the world. It has a filing system that enables the immediate finding of information relative to any argument on the subject of transport, a vast store-room containing photographs ready for distribution and vaults for negatives. The files contain approximately 15,000 series of photographs many of which are in colour.

Fairs and Exhibitions

The Public Relations Office is responsible for the setting-up of stands during fairs and exhibitions. Many of those that were held in 1956 may be judged to be of particular importance, from a national and

international viewpoint, and called for a high level of technical, artistic and organizational ability. They all concluded with very satisfactory results.

The more important expositions held during the year in question included: « Un secolo di Ferrovia e d'arte » (A Century of Railways and Art), promoted by Franco-Italian circles and held in Rome in March and April, and the European Horticultural Fair organised by the O.E.E.C. at Verona, on July 12-15. On this latter occasion, the Italian State Railways designed a stand of over 5,000 square metres on behalf of the « Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer Européens ».

Pavilions and stands designed by the State Railways were also to be seen at most of the more important Italian fairs and exhibitions, such as, the « Citrus and Essences Fair » at Reggio Calabria, the Milan Samples Fair, the « Spring Fair » at Foggia, the Agricultural Fair at Bologna, the International Packing and Food Preserves Exposition at Parma, the Samples Fair at Forli, the Winter Horticultural Fair at Bologna, the Palermo Mediterranean Fair, the Exposition of Industry of Southern Italy at Messina, the International Exhibition of Frozen Products at Padua, the World Fair at Trieste, the « 50th Anniversary of the Simplon Tunnel » at Milan and Lausanne, the Electronics Exhibition at Rome Fair Ground, the Hunting and Fishing Exhibition at Ancona, the Milk Fair at Lodi and the Levant Fair at Bari.

On an international scale, the State Railways planned its own entry for the Brussels World Fair in 1958. On behalf of the C.I.C.E., the Department also designed a mobile pavilion that was to be seen at various Italian and European fairs held in 1957 and 1958.

Among the many special undertakings may be numbered the *Railway Museum* to be found at Rome Terminal. It contains a number of exhibits that have proved to be extremely popular, and the success this museum has gained is judged to be well worth the work entailed. The premises were enlarged in 1956 and the exhibits arranged in a more rational order. The museum now extends over an area of 2,162 square metres and is divided as follows: — Rolling Stock, Public Works, Signalling and Safety Devices; Telecommunications; Bibliography and Documents; Electrification and Maintenance (1).

Public interest has been aroused in the model of a goods depot and in a small projection room that regularly offers programmes of documentary films on subjects related to the functioning of the railways. More than 50,000 persons visited the museum in 1956, producing admission receipts of over 2 million lire.

(1) The museum also contains a reproduction of the first train to operate in Italy (Naples-Portici, 1839) and models of rolling stock signals, stations, bridges locomotives, etc.

THE STATE MONOPOLIES

Sales of manufactures and consumption of tobacco

Goods manufactured under the State monopolies, particularly tobacco, are distributed to the consumer through a network of dealers all of whom are in possession of a special license (1). Regulations governing issue of such licenses require that certain categories of the public have priority and that certain minimum limits, in respect of the area in which the intended sales are to take place, are respected.

LICENSES ISSUED FOR SALES OF TOBACCO AND OTHER MONOPOLY GOODS

R E G I O N	No. licenses issued at				
	31.12.54	31.12.55	31.12.56	31.12.57	31.12.58
Piedmont	4,217	4,269	4,297	4,320	4,340
Valle d'Aosta	147	156	152	153	156
Lombardy	6,658	6,706	6,750	6,809	6,834
Trentino-Alto Adige	1,400	1,401	1,417	1,427	1,430
Veneto	4,986	5,003	5,037	5,072	5,101
Triuli-Venezia Giulia	1,616	1,634	1,643	1,666	1,680
Liguria	1,803	1,828	1,848	1,857	1,863
Emilia-Romagna	4,688	4,746	4,777	4,803	4,816
Tuscany	4,444	4,490	4,521	4,552	4,575
Lombria	1,297	1,316	1,324	1,327	1,335
Marches	1,865	1,914	1,940	1,945	1,949
Abruzzo	3,139	3,239	3,306	3,382	3,414
Basilicata	1,992	2,012	2,019	2,025	2,027
Campania	3,145	3,185	3,245	3,304	3,323
Apulia	1,506	1,541	1,572	1,611	1,650
Calabria	469	478	493	511	521
Sicily	1,823	1,869	1,900	1,907	1,900
Sardinia	3,038	3,119	3,141	3,146	3,171
Italy	934	958	974	985	995
ITALY ...	49,167	49,864	50,356	50,802	51,080

Source: ISTAT - « Annuario italiano 1957 » (Rome 1958) and « Annuario italiano 1958 » (Rome 1959) - information furnished by the offices of the State Monopoly.

A glance at the chart shows that each authorised dealer serves on average of 962 units, although regional analysis produces figures that are very varied. Apulia, for instance, is well below the

(1) See also : *State Tobacco and Salt* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. IV, No. 5, pp. 925-935.

national average and each dealer has approximately 2,149 clients. In Sicily, the figure is one per 1,510 inhabitants (special conditions govern the sale of salt in the island, since this product is not a monopoly). A minimum figure is also ascertained in Campania with one dealer per 1,418 inhabitants (population census, December 31, 1957). On the other hand, Trentino-Alto Adige reveals the highest density of dealers with one per 537 inhabitants, followed by Veneto and Piedmont with one per 735 and 858 inhabitants respectively.

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION PER REGION AND PER PRODUCT DURING 1957-58

R E G I O N	Total		Per capita consumption (grams)				
	Kgs	%	Snuff	Pipe	Cigars-Cheroots	Cigarettes	Total
Piedmont	4,677,029	8.94	18	186	52	1,000	1,236
Valle d'Aosta	139,797	0.27	23	451	44	894	1,420
Lombardy	8,715,108	16.66	22	74	43	1,114	1,253
Trentino-Alto Adige	946,300	1.81	27	211	38	954	1,230
Veneto	4,335,421	8.29	23	151	42	896	1,112
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1,476,260	2.82	44	185	30	928	1,187
Liguria	2,428,603	4.65	10	126	49	1,288	1,473
Emilia-Romagna	4,319,043	8.26	2	94	47	1,045	1,188
Tuscany	3,924,590	7.50	5	105	48	1,046	1,204
Umbria	664,522	1.27	2	32	32	744	810
Marche	1,126,756	2.15	2	48	29	739	818
Lazio	4,701,121	8.98	1	41	29	1,206	1,277
Abruzzi and Molise	1,163,711	2.23	1	132	19	536	668
Campania	4,241,594	8.11	1	48	14	844	907
Apulia	2,669,240	5.10	1	70	22	682	775
Basilicata	393,218	0.75	1	160	17	418	596
Calabria	1,313,456	2.51	2	161	17	431	611
Sicily	3,929,834	7.51	7	126	16	678	827
Sardinia	1,144,196	2.19	15	86	50	665	806
Total	52,309,799	100.00	10	105	33	900	1,048
North Italy	27,037,561	51.70	19	127	45	1,041	1,232
Central Italy	10,416,989	19.90	3	64	36	1,036	1,139
South Italy	9,781,219	18.70	1	91	18	665	775
Islands	5,074,030	9.70	9	117	23	675	804

Examining regional figures between 1954 and 1958, it will be seen that the highest absolute increase has taken place in North Italy in the Regions of Lombardy and Emilia-Romagna, in Lazio (Central Italy), due to the marked increase in the population of Rome, and in Apulia, Campania and Sicily in Southern Italy.

The sale of tobacco is often associated with other activities, such as bars, cafés, bakers and grocers. But apart from sales of goods manufactured under the State monopoly, holders of these special licenses also undertake distribution of lottery tickets and act as reception centres for the various registered betting forms (*Totocalcio*, *Totipool*, *Totosport* and *Enalotto*). This is essentially the case in the cities and in the 1957-58 football season, more than 1,297 bar-tobacconists and 1,306 tobacconists functioned as reception centres for pools forms.

In the Milan area, alone, there are 568 bar-tobacconists acting as reception centres of this kind and 218 in Rome.

Consumption of Tobacco

During 1957-58, consumption of tobacco in Italy totalled 52,309,799 kilograms, of which 27,037,561 in North Italy, 10,416,989 kilograms in Central Italy, 9,781,219 kilograms in South Italy and 5,074,030 kilograms in Insular Italy (1).

The preceding table reveals consumption per region. The quantities are expressed in normal weight – calculations being based on the principle of each cigarette weighing 1 gram, each cigar 5 grams and 2.5 grams for each cheroot. Generally speaking, these weights are a little higher, particularly for cigars and most cigarettes.

Cigarettes registered the highest increase in sales and 44,905,865 kilograms were used in their manufacture (36,320,015 kgs of common grade tobacco, 5,281,908 kgs of medium cut and 3,303,942 kgs of other varieties).

During the period under consideration, the public spent lire 64,278,943,000 lire on tobacco and allied products. An analysis of consumption per province shows Milan in the lead with 3,896,754 kgs, followed by Rome (3,742,134 kgs) and Naples (2,493,231 kgs).

(1) See also: *Tobacco in the 1955-1956 Financial Year* – «Italian Affairs», vol. VI, No. 5, pp. 1905-1908.



BANCO DI NAPOLI

PUBLIC CREDIT INSTITUTE FOUNDED IN 1539

Capital, securities and reserves: Lire 24,159,344,819

MORE THAN 400 BRANCHES IN ITALY

Branches in: Asmara - Buenos Aires - Kismayu - Mogadishu
New York - Tripoli.

Agencies in: New York - London - Zürich - Paris - Brussels
Frankfurt-on-Main - San Paulo.

ALL BANKING OPERATIONS AND SERVICES



C.I.T.

**A WORLDWIDE ORGANIZATION
READY TO SERVE YOU**

**CIT Offices: 60 in Italy - 32 in other parts of
Europe, U. S. A., Central and South America,
Africa, Australia**

**1,200 Travel Agencies and Correspondents
throughout the world**

“EVERYTHING FOR EVERY TOUR,,

**(CIT) - Compagnia Italiana Turismo
MAIN OFFICES - 68 PIAZZA ESEDRA, ROME**

ISVEIMER

Summary of five years of activity. The contribution of the Institute to the economy of Southern Italy

With the closing of the year 1958, I.S.V.E.I.M.E.R. (*Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale*), a public body for the extension of industrial short-term credit facilities in Southern Italy, completed its first five years of activity, under the new structure conferred upon it by Law No. 298 of April 11, 1953 (1).

The new administration, nominated at the beginning of 1954, first put into effect the transformation of the Institute according to the provisions of the law; it then drew up a plan of activities which it submitted to the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Credit, for the necessary approval and, having enlarged and improved its services, commenced its executive and deliberative work. Since 1957, alongside its activities in the field of credit facilities (which are the fundamental activities of the Institute), ISVEIMER has also directed its attention to the problem of closer contact with industrialists, in an endeavour to re-awaken industrial initiatives, particularly through the spreading of information concerning certain benefits and facilities provided by law. To this end, meetings have been organized in collaboration with Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Unions; publications of an informative and propagandist nature have been compiled and distributed, and a collection of pertinent legislation and norms has been edited and published.

In this manner, on the original structure of the *Banco di Napoli*, an administrative and technical instrument has been built over a period of five years, proving itself to be efficient and effective in achieving the aims for which the Institute was created. The significant

(1) See also: *Industrialization of the Southern Provinces* - «Italian Affairs», Vol. VII, No. 3-4, pp. 2203-2215.

data concerning the activities of ISVEIMER, from 1954 to 1958, eloquent proof of its contribution to the economy of Southern Italy.

The requests for financing, carried over from the old management and successively received after March 1, 1954, have reached, up to December 31, 1958, a total of 1,394, for an amount of 224,386,000,000 Lire; of these, as at December 31, 1958, 1,226 had been decided, for a total of 195,216,000,000 Lire, while 128, for an amount of 29,170,000,000 Lire, are under study.

Of the requests decided, 690 have been accepted, for an amount of Lire 97,020,000,000; 178, for an amount of 31,200,000,000 Lire, have been rejected, and 398, for an amount of 66,996,000,000 Lire, have either been withdrawn by the interested parties, or have been filed as not coming within the scope of the Institute. The accepted requests involved the concession of 690 loans, for a total of 76,907,000,000 Lire.

To the above mentioned figure, further amounts must be added concerning loans transferred from the «Southern Italy Development Fund» (S.I.D.F.) by the Convention of September 29, 1954, which were already, prior to that date, investigated and followed by ISVEIMER, for the account of the S.I.D.F., being carried on to the «Special Fund» of loans followed and managed by ISVEIMER. The mentioned loans number 81, for an amount of 11,951,000,000 Lire. The total number of industrial enterprises financed by the new management of ISVEIMER, or through its services, at December 31, 1958, amounted to 771, for a total of 88,858,000,000 Lire.

Of these industries, 409, in an amount of 61,192,000,000 Lire, represent new enterprises, whereas 362, for 27,666,000,000 Lire, represent industries which were in need of modernization, modification or enlargement.

The total investment in plants financed is estimated at 166,225,000,000 Lire; of this figure, the quota of credits is 88,858,000,000 Lire, or an average of 53.45 %, whereas the quota of investments by the industrialists concerned is of 77,397,000,000 Lire, or an average of 46.55 %. The average percentage of ISVEIMER credits naturally varies according to the zones involved; in Campania the percentage is 50.14 %, in Southern Lazio 52.34 %, in Apulia 56.29 %, in Abruzzi and Molise 57.19 %, in Calabria 61.83 % and in Lucania 62.80 %. Employment will be given to 36,783 persons in the construction of plants through the above mentioned credit facilities.

A glance at the situation by industrial sectors shows that numerically most of the loans have been granted to the agricultural-forestry sector (25.29 %), next to which comes the metallurgical and

mechanical sector (18.03 %), that dealing with building materials (18.03 %), and to a lesser degree to the timber industry (7.78 %), the textile and clothing industry (7.13 %), the chemical industry (6.87 %), and the paper industry (5.71 %). From the point of view of the amounts involved in the loans, however, the metallurgical-mechanical industry takes first place (20.06 %), followed by the building materials industry (18.06 %), the chemical industry (17.11 %), the agricultural-foodstuffs industry (17.02 %), and, further down the scale, the paper industry (9.43 %), the textile and clothing industry (8.65 %), and timber industry (2.80 %) and other minor industries.

As for the location of the various industrial activities financed during the five years under review, the following data give a summary picture.

In Campania, most industrial enterprises are centred around Naples, with a few also to be found in the provinces of Salerno and Caserta, while the zones of Benevento and Avellino have been completely ignored. Of the total loans granted, 35.97 % numerically, and 46.43 % in value concern the areas of Naples, Salerno and Caserta.

In Southern Lazio, the greater number of enterprises has arisen on the plain of Latina, in the province of Rome, and also in some centres of the province of Frosinone. Numerically, the loans granted represent 18.84 %, and in value 13.88 %. In the two zones mentioned there is a concentration of enterprises financed by the Institute in the proportion of 54.85 % numerically and 60.31 % in value. In the other regions of Southern Italy, the total of loans granted only reach 46.90 % in number and 39.69 % in value, and in certain zones the industrial development is extremely sparse.

In Abruzzi, Pescara appears to draw the greater number of industrial enterprises, while remaining within modest dimensions (4.64 % numerically and 5.29 % in value); this is followed by Teramo (2.72 % and 2.33 % respectively) and Chieti (1.94 % and 2.06 %), while Aquila (1.03 % and 5 %) is represented mainly by reason of two important grants which concern the Commune of Avezzano. No industrial development appears to have taken place in Molise.

Apulia shows considerable activity, but of small dimensions, mainly in the province of Bari (7.25 % numerically and 3.04 % in value), and Foggia (2.60 % and 2.87%), where in recent years some industrial development has taken place; in the provinces of Brindisi, Lecce and Taranto, on the other hand, industrial activity has been up to now extremely limited.

In Lucania, the province of Potenza has made some progress (with 2.46 % numerically and 3.94 % in value), particularly at Maratea.

In Calabria, the province of Catanzaro is in the process of industrial development, particularly in the Crotona zone and on the plain of S. Eufemia (2.20 % and 4.64 %), while other activities, although a relatively modest entity, may be noted in the province of Cosenza (3.50 % and 1.28 %) and Reggio (3.11 % and 1.69 %).

Apart from the granting of loans for the creation of new plants or the modernization and enlargement of existing ones, the Institute has also another minor but not less interesting form of assistance to small industries through the issuing of bills of exchange, repayable within a period of five years, to facilitate the purchase of machinery and equipment. This activity commenced in 1955 and, as at December 31, 1958, the number of subsidies granted in this way amounted to 480, for a total value of 2,212,457,000 *Lire*.

The nature and sources of funds collected, which have permitted the above activities to take place, may be classified as follows:

Endowment Funds	L. 1,000,000,000
Special Funds	» 14,386,000,000
Net Proceeds from Bond Issues	» 17,370,000,000
Funds furnished by the Public Finance Dept. and National Savings	» 32,756,000,000
Rotating Fund	L. 21,884,000,000
Special Appropriations by the Southern Italy Development Fund	» 19,191,000,000
Proceeds from BIRS loans	» 17,412,000,000
Foreign Investments	» 58,487,000,000
<i>Total ...</i>	<i>L. 91,243,000,000</i>

Private enterprise directed towards new and greater achievement in the industry of Southern Italy has been fairly satisfactory as far as the number and variety of proposals are concerned, and the total requests received have provided a basis sufficient to allow for financial intervention and consequent industrial progress of a considerable entity.

The activity of the Institute is mainly directed towards small and medium industrial enterprises, but it has also enabled the realization of certain large-scale projects. The respective proportions and variety of the industrial sectors which have benefitted and will benefit from the facilities of the Institute, and the predominant importance of the metallurgical and mechanical industries, the chemical industry, agricultural and foodstuffs industries and the building materials industry, give reason to believe that a new industrial structure is in the process of development in Southern Italy, which should fully respond to local requirements.

AIR TRAFFIC IN ITALY

The General Recovery of Airports. Favourable Prospects for the Future

The constant development in air traffic throughout the world over the past few years has also been felt in Italy (1). Solid flying traditions and the experience of decades have helped Italy to keep pace with the speedy advances made in this modern means of communication in Europe. In spite of heavy damage suffered during the second World War and post-war depression, Italy is currently one of the nations most frequented by air traffic, both passenger and transport and, when the new airport programme has been completed, will undoubtedly become one of the best equipped countries in the Mediterranean area. General reconstruction has led to a return to the fine traditions that have always characterised Italian aviation and the present fleet, consisting of about fifty modern aircraft, is undoubtedly one of the largest in Europe.

Italy's geographical position has made her an almost obligatory transit point along the routes that joint the West to the nations of Africa and Asia. For this reason, foreign circles are closely interested in improvements to local airport facilities, which must satisfy new demands arising from the employment of modern jet aircraft. Again, since Italy is one of the favourite vacation areas for tourists, it is of the utmost importance that Italian airports be considered as terminals able to deal with the considerable quantity of traffic that uses them.

Over the past few years, according to statistics revealed by the «Lloyds Shipper», the number of passengers flying across the Atlantic between Europe and the United States far exceeds that carried by boat. This state of affairs has also influenced traffic to and from Italy, although to a lesser degree, since many visitors undertake sea cruises before landing in this country.

(1) See also : *Air Traffic* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. V, No. 6, pp. 1515-1517.

Table I gives a general outline of air traffic at the major Italian airports between 1954 and 1958, with totals for aircraft arriving and departing, passengers and freight. It is interesting to note variations in the data provided as greater use is made of air transport and the aircraft themselves become larger. During the period under examination, total aircraft using the airports have risen by less than 30% while the number of passengers and the quantity of freight carried have more than doubled (1). Examination of the data demonstrates such a marked increase that there is no risk in stating that these last few years have reflected the decisive victory of air transport over all other forms.

Table I - AIR TRAFFIC IN ITALY FROM 1954 TO 1958

Y E A R	Aircraft		Passengers		Freight (post, luggage, goods)	
	Arrival	Depart	Arrival	Depart	Arrival	Depart
<i>International Airports</i>						
1954	20,141	20,136	247,722	250,166	11,987,479	13,293,760
1955	22,002	22,003	302,349	302,069	14,148,759	14,637,241
1956	24,484	24,486	358,164	364,046	17,075,712	18,282,120
1957	25,938	25,928	412,305	415,291	20,416,605	21,836,693
1958	29,325	29,313	501,032	501,907	24,355,328	27,226,802

General Total (a)

1954-58	222,443	222,411	3,043,835	3,154,265	93,433,833	102,828,134
---------------	---------	---------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------

(a) Includes traffic at secondary airports. This accounts for differences between Individual Totals, and General Total.

The forthcoming introduction of larger jet aircraft, able to carry twice as many passengers, will undoubtedly contribute towards further increases in traffic and, in view of the extra carrying capacity, will reduce total flying times. It would seem that there are flourishing times ahead for civil air traffic. This is bound to have repercussions on tourist and sporting activities, for which aircraft are becoming more and more popular. Although on a reduced scale, there is a fairly solid core in Italy interested in activities of this kind, and such traffic mainly uses the secondary and minor airports spread throughout the country. They are to be found in tourist areas (the Riviera, for example) or on the outskirts of the large towns — Milan and Rome — and favour flying as a hobby, organised by the Aero Club, and tourist

(1) See also: *Commercial Air Traffic* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VII, No. 3-4 pp. 2223-2232.

Table II - AIR TRAFFIC AT MAJOR ITALIAN AIRPORTS ACCORDING TO FLAG.

1956 - 1957 - 1958

November-December 1959 (VIII-6)

Transport 42

AIR PORT	Flag	1956						1957						1958					
		Aircraft		Passengers		Aircraft		Passengers		Aircraft		Passengers		Aircraft		Passengers		Aircraft	
		Arrivals	Depart	Arrivals	Depart	Arrivals	Depart	Arrivals	Depart	Arrivals	Depart	Arrivals	Depart	Arrivals	Depart	Arrivals	Depart	Arrivals	Depart
Rome-Ciampino	Italy	7,129	7,126	134,661	134,702	7,730	7,720	163,205	150,565	9,370	9,360	229,490	213,607	9,370	9,360	229,490	213,607	9,370	9,360
	Foreign ..	17,355	17,360	223,503	229,344	18,208	18,208	249,100	255,726	19,955	19,955	271,542	288,300	19,955	19,955	271,542	288,300	19,955	19,955
	Total ...	24,484	24,486	358,164	364,046	25,938	25,928	412,305	415,291	29,325	29,313	501,032	501,907	29,325	29,313	501,032	501,907	29,325	29,313
Milan-Malpensa	Italy	2,550	2,553	39,721	39,693	3,548	3,546	61,924	63,110	5,934	5,934	119,001	117,355	5,934	5,934	119,001	117,355	5,934	5,934
	Foreign ..	3,113	3,112	55,831	57,106	3,360	3,360	72,504	70,313	3,836	3,841	80,386	80,556	3,836	3,841	80,386	80,556	3,836	3,841
	Total ...	5,663	5,665	95,552	96,799	6,908	6,906	134,428	133,423	9,770	9,775	199,387	197,911	9,770	9,775	199,387	197,911	9,770	9,775
Palermo-Boccadifalco	Italy	2,170	2,169	29,837	30,141	2,284	2,287	31,903	32,498	2,564	2,566	36,051	36,463	2,564	2,566	36,051	36,463	2,564	2,566
	Foreign ..	13	12	91	104	26	26	722	703	6	6	99	79	6	6	99	79	6	6
	Total ...	2,183	2,181	29,928	30,245	2,310	2,313	32,625	33,201	2,570	2,572	36,150	36,542	2,570	2,572	36,150	36,542	2,570	2,572
Naples-Capodichino	Italy	1,663	1,660	8,909	8,423	1,638	1,639	13,118	12,801	1,426	1,426	25,158	27,602	1,426	1,426	25,158	27,602	1,426	1,426
	Foreign ..	631	632	5,956	7,616	744	744	7,734	8,627	1,014	1,014	11,594	11,930	1,014	1,014	11,594	11,930	1,014	1,014
	Total ...	2,294	2,292	14,865	15,859	2,382	2,383	20,852	21,428	2,440	2,440	36,752	39,532	2,440	2,439	36,752	39,532	2,440	2,439
Cagliari-Elmas	Italy	988	988	15,981	17,572	1,038	1,037	19,985	20,864	1,279	1,276	23,920	25,155	1,279	1,276	23,920	25,155	1,279	1,276
	Foreign ..	324	324	6	—	277	276	1	2	11	12	—	—	11	12	—	—	11	12
	Total ...	1,312	1,312	15,987	17,572	1,315	1,313	19,986	20,866	1,290	1,288	23,920	25,155	1,290	1,288	23,920	25,155	1,290	1,288
Catania-Fontanarossa	Italy	1,426	1,428	19,333	21,329	1,578	1,578	25,159	26,351	1,162	1,162	24,324	24,938	1,162	1,163	24,324	24,938	1,162	1,163
	Foreign ..	134	134	2,707	2,910	132	132	2,917	2,910	147	146	3,609	3,559	147	146	3,609	3,559	147	146
	Total ...	1,560	1,562	22,040	24,239	1,710	1,710	28,076	29,261	1,309	1,309	27,933	28,497	1,309	1,309	27,933	28,497	1,309	1,309
Turin-Città	Italy	561	559	10,596	9,854	480	480	12,165	10,979	990	992	15,438	14,313	990	992	15,438	14,313	990	992
	Foreign ..	100	100	2,269	2,075	195	195	8,261	8,021	144	143	4,943	4,757	144	143	4,943	4,757	144	143
	Total ...	661	659	12,865	11,929	675	675	20,426	19,000	1,134	1,135	20,381	19,070	1,134	1,135	20,381	19,070	1,134	1,135

movement. The use of these airports for such activities permits greater freedom for the main terminals where traffic is already intense. The temporary airport of Ciampino (Rome), for example, has an arrival and departure every three minutes.

Table II illustrates air traffic at the seven major Italian airports (Rome-Ciampino, Milan-Malpensa, Palermo-Boccadifalco, Naples-Capodichino, Cagliari-Elmas, Catania-Fontanarossa and Turin-Città) over the past three years. Distinction is made between Italian and non-Italian aircraft in relation to arrival and departure and passengers. Figures for Italy include internal routes since, according to international agreement, only national companies may operate such services.

The most important Italian airport, at the present moment, is Rome-Ciampino which, through its two East and West sectors, deals with most of the international traffic passing through Italy. Next, in order of importance, is Malpensa Airport at Milan.

Table III - TOTAL TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGERS - SEA AND AIR

Y E A R	Movement Sea	Movement Air	Y E A R	Movement Sea	Movement Air
1948	637,876	240,472	1954	942,885	550,000
1949	671,334	266,535	1955	964,232	652,257
1950	695,881	311,545	1956	1,027,878	785,259
1951	729,977	329,656	1957	1,036,923	1,018,784
1952	837,719	432,272	1958	958,960	(a) 1,200,000
1953	899,461	506,601			

(a) Provisional data.

The marked total increase, that has taken place over the past three years, is largely due to improvements and expansion of the Italian air fleet which now operates over several new, transcontinental routes. But Italian progress must be measured by world progress, a factor that should be considered in relation to variations in foreign traffic movement, for Italy is often but a transit point for many routes.

The building of new and modern airports appears very opportune in view of the rising curve in traffic now announced by control centres.

In the light of recent statistics, civil aviation in Italy appears to be an economic sector that will certainly expand in the near future, and this justifies the heavy public investments now being made for new air terminals and the modification of those already in use.

WHOLESALE TRADE IN NON-EDIBLE
 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Classification according to category, company and local offices

The industrial census, carried out in 1951, divided this sector of wholesale trading in non-edible industrial products into twenty five categories. Essential information relating to each of these categories is to be found in the tables that follow.

This same industrial census revealed that 15,211 firms are engaged in wholesale trade in non-edible industrial products, of which 9,436 are private, 5,769 limited companies and 6 under State control.

Of these, 14,749 operate within the boundaries of the Communes, 126 throughout the Provinces, 112 in the Regions, and 224 over the whole country. Classified according to the number of employees, their situation is as follows:

up	to	2 employees	8,034 firms	—	52.8 %
from	3 to	5 employees	4,363 firms	—	28.7 %
from	6 to	10 employees	1,769 firms	—	11.6 %
from	11 to	50 employees	962 firms	—	6.3 %
from	51 to	100 employees	57 firms	—	0.4 %
from	101 to	500 employees	18 firms	—	0.1 %
from	501 to	1,000 employees	2 firms		
over		1,000 employees	1 firms		

Operations are carried on through 17,852 local offices (286 administrative offices and 17,566 deposits and warehouses) providing employment for 72,433 persons. Most of these persons are engaged in textiles and furnishings (12,005 employees and 2,482 local offices), finished products in iron and other metals (7,254 employees and 1,233 local offices), medicinal, chemical, pharmaceutical products and perfumes

(6,402 employees and 975 local offices), machine tools and machinery, excluding farm tractors (4,978 employees and 1,096 local offices), haberdashery (4,500 employees and 1,074 local offices), glass crystal, pottery and similar (4,406 employees and 1,073 local offices), chemical products for agriculture, farm machinery and tools (4,385 employees and 1,691 local offices) and chemical products for industry, paints, varnishes, candles, etc. (4,372 employees and 1,158 local offices).

Table I - LOCAL OFFICES AND NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

BRANCH	Total		Italy							
	Local offices	Em- ploy- ees	North		Central		South		Insular	
			Local offices	Em- ploy- ees	Local offices	Em- ploy- ees	Local offices	Em- ploy- ees	Local offices	Em- ploy- ees
Finished products in iron & other metals (excluding machines and vehicles)	1,233	7,254	939	5,560	155	1,016	98	463	41	215
Machine tools (excluding farm machinery)	1,096	4,978	905	4,158	138	574	36	158	17	88
Precision instruments	429	2,702	315	2,034	77	481	29	127	8	60
Vehicles, accessories, spares	713	3,515	568	2,867	94	358	36	209	15	81
Jewelry, precious stones & metals	171	384	106	214	12	27	51	139	2	4
Marble, alabaster & similar	10	23	4	5	6	18	—	—	—	—
Chemical products for agriculture, farm machinery & tools	1,691	4,385	962	2,257	202	1,057	361	727	166	344
Hides & skins (excluding furs) ...	623	1,570	364	1,061	115	212	101	208	43	89
Boots & shoes, accessories	326	879	204	565	47	148	56	110	19	56
Textiles & furnishings	2,482	12,005	1,769	8,956	374	1,600	228	841	111	608
Haberdashery	1,074	4,500	718	3,195	191	679	121	461	44	165
Clothing	803	2,560	551	1,813	163	463	63	180	26	104
Furs	147	512	119	439	21	57	5	13	2	3
Leather travel goods & similar ..	55	157	42	128	11	22	2	7	—	—
Furniture & similar	580	1,817	411	1,429	90	245	61	122	18	21
Domestic appliances	40	151	30	119	5	16	4	4	1	12
Glass, crystal, pottery, etc.	1,073	4,406	716	2,910	185	836	126	415	46	245
Sacks, rope, etc.	212	604	143	414	23	62	30	81	16	47
Wooden, cane & straw articles	131	271	81	158	36	84	9	19	5	10
Paper & cardboard	863	2,924	632	2,327	155	421	43	102	33	74
Books, notepaper, etc.	543	2,057	377	1,446	107	384	44	125	15	102
Chemical products for industry, paints, varnishes	1,158	4,372	819	3,307	179	517	107	386	53	162
Medicines, pharmaceutical products & perfumes	975	6,402	555	3,749	198	1,298	139	721	83	634
Sanitary goods, surgical instruments, hospital equipment	257	1,077	188	809	48	202	17	58	4	8
Various non-edible industrial products	1,167	2,928	830	2,118	176	488	103	205	58	117
Total ...	17,852	72,433	12,348	52,038	2,808	11,265	1,870	5,881	826	3,249

An examination of the qualifications and position held in this particular form of enterprise reveals that 26,233 persons are employers, managers, partners (36.2 %), 29,019 are clerks and office staff, (40.1 %) 10,240 skilled and semi-skilled workers (14.1 %), 2,669 are labourers (3.7 %) and 2,041 are watchmen, custodians and persons employed in similar services (2.8 %). There are 2,231 apprentices, equal to 3 % of the whole.

The figures quoted for this sector of wholesale trading include 16,821 women (23.2 %), 2,580 persons below the age of eighteen years (3.6 %) and 2,575 persons between eighteen years and less than twenty (3.6%).

From the point of view of territorial distribution (see Table 1), the greatest concentration of local offices is to be found in northern Italy (12,348 local offices with 52,038 employees) against 2,808 local offices with 11,265 employees registered in Central Italy, 1870 local offices with 5,881 employees in South Italy and 826 local offices with 3,249 employees in insular Italy.

Table II - QUALIFICATIONS OR POSITION

BRANCH	Proprietors, managers, partners	Clerks, office staff	Skilled, semi-skilled workers	Manual labourers	Watchmen, custodians, etc.	Apprentices	Total	%
Finished products in iron & other metals (excluding machines and vehicles)	1,619	3,352	1,196	712	193	182	7,254	10.0
Machines tools (excluding farm machinery)	1,497	2,263	733	198	161	126	4,978	6.9
Precision instruments	571	1,471	407	39	129	85	2,702	3.8
Vehicles, accessories, spares	975	1,513	633	98	133	163	3,515	4.9
Jewelry, precious stones & metals	270	74	16	6	15	3	384	0.5
Marble, alabaster & similar	12	7	4	—	—	—	23	..
Chemical products for agriculture, farm machinery & tools	2,141	1,736	265	126	100	17	4,385	6.1
Fur hides & skins (excluding furs)	946	341	151	67	37	28	1,570	2.2
Foots & shoes, accessories	516	194	117	17	16	19	879	1.2
Textiles & furnishings	4,086	5,587	1,351	180	343	458	12,005	16.6
Haberdashery	2,022	1,688	390	72	97	231	4,500	6.2
Clothing	1,348	796	249	39	46	82	2,560	3.5
Furs	215	142	91	19	33	12	512	0.7
Leather travel goods & similar	84	42	15	9	3	4	157	0.2
Furniture & similar	810	388	457	74	27	61	1,817	2.5
Domestic appliances	49	61	22	6	4	9	151	0.2
Glass, crystal, pottery, etc.	1,778	1,107	1,055	199	112	155	4,406	6.1
Bags, rope, etc.	334	63	127	53	7	20	604	0.8
Wooden, cane & straw articles	219	15	21	15	1	—	271	0.4
Paper & cardboard	1,237	954	466	179	34	54	2,924	4.0
Books, notepaper, etc.	856	678	285	63	82	93	2,057	2.8
Chemical products for industry, paints, varnishes	1,415	1,974	550	226	132	75	4,372	6.0
Medicines, pharmaceutical products & perfumes	1,385	3,163	1,201	179	234	240	6,402	8.8
Sanitary goods, surgical instruments, hospital equipment	375	368	214	37	37	46	1,077	1.5
Various non-edible industrial products	1,473	1,042	224	56	65	68	2,928	4.1
Total ...	26,233	29,019	10,240	2,669	2,041	2,231	72,433	100 -
% ...	36.2	40.1	14.1	3.7	2.8	3.1	100.0	—

The situation per region is in the following order: Lombardy (6,299 local offices with 28,322 employees), Piedmont (2,140 and 7,962), Tuscany (1,341 and 4,698), Emilia-Romagna (1,229 and 5,178), Campania (1,066 and 3,418), Lazio (1,048 with 5,049), Liguria (1,021 with 3,377), Veneto (1,012 with 4,492), Sicily (660 with 2,526), Apulia (512 with 633), Marches (314 with 1,143), Trieste (267 with 956), Trentino-

Alto Adige (187 with 1,020), Friuli-Venezia Giulia (187 with 716), Sardinia (166 with 723), Abruzzi and Molise (161 with 529), Calabria (113 with 274), Umbria (105 with 375), Basilicata (18 with 27) and Valle d'Aosta (6 local units with 15 employees).

Data relative to expenditure (see Table III), revealed during the course of the 1951 census, shows that more than 22 milliard lire were spent in the sector under examination during 1950. Of this, 17.1

Table III - EXPENDITURE DURING 1950 - EMPLOYEES
(million lire)

BRANCH	Expenditure by employer					Paid by employee
	Gross Wages		Contributions etc.		Total	
	Wages & salaries	Other	Total	For social insurance etc.		
Finished products in iron and other metals (excluding machines and vehicles)	2,014.9	179.1	467.7	451.5	2,661.7	87.
Machine tools, machinery (excluding farm machinery)	1,315.2	99.6	285.9	268.4	1,700.7	59.
Precision instruments	832.7	55.8	160.6	156.9	1,049.1	39.
Vehicles, accessories, spares	964.3	79.6	214.0	203.9	1,257.9	66.
Jewelry, precious stones & metals	25.9	1.6	5.9	5.9	33.4	1.
Marble, alabaster & similar	3.1	..	0.9	0.9	4.0	..
Chemical products for agriculture, farm machinery & tools	1,327.0	193.0	326.5	225.3	1,846.5	111.
Hides and skins (excluding furs)	204.5	10.8	44.9	41.2	260.2	7.
Boots and shoes, accessories	130.6	11.0	27.9	27.0	169.5	6.
Textiles & furnishings	2,559.7	168.2	685.0	583.7	3,412.9	93.
Haberdashery	810.7	53.3	191.1	186.8	1,055.1	30.
Clothing	340.4	58.7	81.6	80.7	480.7	12.
Furs	102.4	4.4	21.7	20.8	128.5	3.
Leather travel goods & similar	20.9	1.4	4.4	3.9	26.7	1.
Furniture & similar	296.7	21.5	76.3	70.8	394.5	10.
Domestic appliances	8.5	1.1	2.8	2.7	12.4	0.
Glass, crystal, pottery, etc.	833.5	62.6	210.3	204.0	1,106.4	29.
Sacks, rope, etc.	70.7	5.8	16.8	16.4	93.3	1.
Wooden, cane and straw articles	7.5	0.7	1.8	1.6	10.0	0.
Paper & cardboard (excluding wall paper)	1,369.8	49.1	149.8	136.2	1,568.7	32.
Books, notepaper, etc.	369.4	21.9	87.3	87.1	478.6	12.
Chemical products for industry, paints, varnishes	1,265.0	131.9	250.3	232.6	1,647.2	65.
Medicines, chemical-pharmaceutical products & perfumes	1,476.1	95.3	348.3	342.8	1,919.7	57.
Sanitary goods, surgical instruments, hospital equipment	189.5	11.0	47.8	46.9	248.3	5.
Various non-edible industrial products	575.7	46.6	109.1	107.5	731.4	26.
Total ...	17,114.1	1,364.0	3,819.7	3,505.5	22,297.8	763.
% ...	76.8	6.1	17.1	15.7	100 -	-

milliard lire refer to wages and salaries, 1.4 milliard lire to various indemnities (paid holidays, bonuses, etc.) and 3.8 milliard to social insurance and other forms of assistance freely offered by the firms concerned.

WAR PENSIONS

Total expenditure on war pensions is estimated at more than 186 milliard lire

War pensions, according to classification at June 30, 1958, and including disabled persons and dependents of those who were killed during war, totalled 1,111,091 for an approximate expenditure of 186,000,476,093 lire. This sum is likely to increase during the current and forthcoming financial years because of a further 8 milliard lire approved for payment of automatic increases under Law No. 616, July 26, 1957 (1).

At June 30, 1958, 20,003 applications, most of which date back to the years 1951-52, and which resulted from special conditions laid down in Article 118 of Law No. 648, August 10, 1950, had still not been definitely approved.

Table I illustrates State pensions subdivided according to wars and campaigns for which they were awarded.

Table I - WAR PENSIONS SCHEMES - SITUATION AT JUNE 30, 1958

	No.	Annual Total	Budget Allowance
1915-18 War			
Direct Pensions	126,328	23,629,311,020	25,763,060,566
Allowances-decorations	29,838	285,453,234	289,951,191
Indirect pensions	153,858	26,734,347,601	27,363,713,317
Indirect allowances-decorations	9,880	113,702,010	121,487,949
<i>Total...</i>	319,904	50,762,813,865	53,538,213,023
Nursing allowance	7,357	1,464,980,400	1,464,980,400
Personal allowance (ex-bread allowance)		384,028,320	384,028,320
<i>General total..</i>		52,611,822,585	55,387,221,743

(1) See also: *National Association of War Wounded* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. V, No. 4, pp. 1299-1300, and *State Pensioners* - Vol. VIII, No. 1, pp. 2689-2695.

	No.	Annual Total	Budget Allowance
« Terre redente »			
Direct pensions	4,315	657,055,578	706,511,578
Indirect pensions	8,426	1,443,260,291	1,466,727,000
Total...	12,741	2,100,315,869	2,173,239,578
Nursing allowance.....	176	37,737,600	37,737,600
Personal allowance (ex-bread allowance)		21,028,800	21,028,800
General total...		2,159,082,269	2,232,005,578
East Africa			
Direct pensions	6,964	769,102,344	1,033,739,578
Allowances-decorations	1,606	16,369,588	17,620,000
Indirect pensions	5,524	820,703,458	844,953,000
Indirect allowances-decorations	929	12,910,827	13,333,000
Total...	15,023	1,619,086,217	1,909,647,578
Nursing allowance.....	417	79,786,800	79,786,800
Personal allowance (ex-bread allowance)		13,790,400	13,790,400
General total...		1,712,663,417	2,003,225,578
Military Order of Savoy (Spanish Civil War)			
Direct pensions	3,639	411,880,058	609,109,578
Allowances-decorations	1,192	13,994,940	15,109,000
Indirect pensions	3,362	510,839,103	526,801,000
Indirect allowances-decorations	776	12,827,705	13,087,000
Total...	8,969	949,541,806	1,164,108,578
Nursing allowance.....	178	34,641,600	34,641,600
Personal allowance (ex-bread allowance)		8,392,800	8,392,800
General total...		992,576,206	1,207,143,578
1940-45 War			
Direct pensions	247,128	30,707,597,267	44,056,811,000
Allowances-decorations	13,873	122,828,205	143,042,000
Indirect pensions	289,973	39,268,752,728	42,146,888,000
Indirect allowances-decorations	9,556	114,798,087	136,522,000
Total...	560,530	70,213,976,287	6,483,265,578
Nursing allowance.....	24,201	3,967,052,400	3,967,052,400
Personal allowance (ex-bread allowance)		723,771,360	723,771,360
General total...		74,904,800,047	91,174,089,578
Partisans			
Direct pensions	8,974	1,325,637,597	1,622,567,000
Allowances-decorations	489	5,658,410	7,427,000
Indirect pensions	25,035	3,349,324,509	3,483,436,000
Indirect allowances-decorations	618	11,359,650	13,501,000
Total...	35,116	4,691,980,166	5,126,932,000
Nursing allowance.....	1,333	204,594,000	204,594,000
Personal allowance (ex-bread allowance)		62,487,360	62,487,360
General total...		4,959,061,526	5,394,013,000

	No.	Annual Total	Budget Allowance
Political Victims			
Direct pensions	530	39,596,163	58,600,213
Allowances-decorations	—	—	—
Indirect pensions	7,218	1,150,931,744	1,179,958,729
Indirect allowances-decorations	2	25,000	25,000
<i>Total...</i>	7,750	1,190,552,907	1,238,583,942
Nursing allowance	15	2,624,400	2,624,400
Personal allowance (ex-bread allowance)	—	18,014,880	18,014,880
<i>General total...</i>	—	1,211,192,187	1,259,223,222
Civil Pensions 1915-18			
Direct pensions	2,867	395,063,060	451,500,641
Indirect pensions	741	107,602,068	119,068,351
<i>Total...</i>	3,608	502,665,128	570,568,992
Nursing allowance	246	65,565,600	65,565,600
Personal allowance (ex-bread allowance)	—	1,847,040	1,847,040
<i>General total...</i>	—	570,077,768	637,981,632
Civil Pensions 1940-45			
Direct pensions	57,904	6,667,963,392	9,906,348,823
Indirect pensions	67,487	10,469,564,028	11,870,254,007
<i>Total...</i>	125,391	17,137,527,420	21,776,602,830
Nursing allowance	2,507	574,026,000	574,026,000
Personal allowance (ex-bread allowance)	—	168,448,800	168,448,800
<i>General total...</i>	—	17,880,002,220	22,519,077,630
North Italy and Alto Adige			
Direct pensions	5,053	619,934,625	952,280,531
Indirect pensions	16,806	2,348,477,346	3,128,800,089
<i>Total...</i>	21,859	3,968,411,971	4,081,080,620
Nursing allowance	323	58,264,800	58,264,800
Personal allowance (ex-bread allowance)	—	41,945,280	41,945,280
<i>General total...</i>	—	3,068,622,051	4,181,290,700
War pensions	1,042,132	159,359,972,620	185,224,161,699
Allowances-decorations	68,759	709,927,656	771,110,394
Advance payments	200	5,204,000	5,204,000
<i>General total...</i>	1,111,091	160,075,104,276	186,000,476,093

Personnel currently employed for general administration of the war pensions scheme number 1,398.

Table II shows sums paid by the State under the War Pension Act between 1940 and 1958.

Table II - WAR PENSIONS - NO. AND AMOUNT (1940-1958)

DATE	No. (a)	Amount (a)	DATE	No. (a)	Amount (a)
30-6-1940	657,434	1,000,929,648	30-6-1950	873,156	44,978,879
30-6-1941	642,067	1,086,628,584	30-6-1951	946,121	86,873,640
30-6-1942	642,597	1,306,268,335	30-6-1952	968,338	94,985,510
30-6-1943	680,353	1,477,090,456	30-6-1953	1,024,213	114,965,752
30-6-1944	706,327	1,547,519,596	30-6-1954	1,045,255	128,220,857
30-6-1945	718,987	1,595,547,868	30-6-1955	1,099,294	165,371,775
30-6-1946	736,326	4,537,333,519	30-6-1956	1,110,172	186,973,919
30-6-1947	763,864	6,825,847,809	30-6-1957	1,117,818	186,179,975
30-6-1948	779,249	17,364,197,584	30-6-1958	1,110,891	185,995,272
30-6-1949	789,627	32,157,752,172			

(a) The above figures (No. and Amount) do not include advance payments.

Apart from improvements to pensions introduced under Law No. 64 additional *legislation* has brought increases for disabled ex-servicemen and dependents of war dead.

Law No. 263, April 11, 1953, which authorised such increase resulted in additional expenditure of 45 milliard lire. Law No. 1 of March 27, 1953 also approved higher pensions for holders of military decorations, the increase totalling 135 million lire per annum.

Further allowances for special category, disabled ex-servicemen as per Table E, letter B, annexed to Law No. 648, were introduced under Law No. 147, April 16, 1954 and consisted of an increase of 40,000 lire in pensions for total disability as from October 1952, resulting in an additional expenditure of more than 200 million lire per annum. Finally, during the past three years, new legislation covering pensions includes the following: Law No. 14, January 5, 1955, introducing allowances for disabled persons and invalids and dependents of war dead belonging to the Armed Forces of the Italian Social Republic of Salò; Law No. 1063 of October 30, 1955, authorising an increase in extraordinary allowances for persons with Category 1 pensions resulting in an additional expenditure of 500 million lire per annum; Law No. 616, July 26, 1957, on increases to full war pensions, resulting in disbursements of an additional 36 milliard lire, to be spread over a lengthy period as from July 1, 1956; Law No. 469 of April 1958, introducing medical assistance to war disabled and persons receiving war pensions and their dependents, even though infirmity or sickness are not a direct result of military service or disability resulting from war.

THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF BOOKS

The work of the Institute of Book Pathology in the safeguarding of Italy's literary treasures

There are many types of insects, belonging to various species and classes, that destroy paper and other materials with a cellulose basis. Perhaps, less known are the termites, insects of ancient origin, belonging to the remote ages, which have gradually perfected a social instinct that has enabled them to create an almost perfect form of community. Of the 1,800 species of termites known today, most of which are to be found in the hotter regions of the earth, only two are present in Italy. It has been proved that they are closely connected to a tertiary fauna, growing in a hot climate and limited to territories that emerged during the Mycenaean age. They are a typical species which live below ground and, therefore, do not construct nests or colonies above the level of the surface. It is from these underground nests that they set out to attack wooden constructions, or those in which wood predominates, and even buildings in brick, stone or reinforced concrete with internal wooden fittings. Their strange life and the perfect social organization they practice has led them to be considered as the most dangerous of all insects to cellulose products for they may spend years within wooden beams, fittings and books without there being any external evidence as to their presence. Other insects, such as the woodworm, leave a trace in the form of a small hole and a light powder. The result of this lack of external evidence often means that the damage is discovered too late – even when only the back of a book remains, or when a roof or beam falls because it has been completely eaten away.

Termites are not to be found everywhere for they are insects that are extremely sensitive to conditions suitable to their existence and development, particularly in relation to temperature, a high level of humidity and quiet, dark and badly ventilated localities. These insects generally open their attack in cellars or ground floors, gra-

dually working their way towards the upper floors and following the line of the wooden fittings they discover – window frames, door posts, beams, scaffolding, furniture, wooden floors, etc. They penetrate the painted or washed surface of the walls, or infiltrate between bricks, or build a covered path of a dirty brown colour. To repair damage caused by termites, or to make a building proof against them, often calls for demolition of the infested parts, strengthening of foundations and floors and repainting. Destruction of these insects presents some difficulties because of the careful choice that must be made of insecticides that are likely to prove most efficacious. There is also a question of price and the security and facility of use. The most economic way of destroying termites is to take preventative measures and remove anything that might attract them.

In the past, not a few artisans made attempts at restoring books while chemists and biologists have spent many years in study and research on particular aspects of the problem. But although the artisans themselves belonged to a category that sprang from noble origins and counted many famous craftsmen, their technical ability was not always adequate to the damage done since they were not aware of the causes. Again, the work of the chemists and research workers was often sporadic and no great confidence was placed in their efforts on the part of specialists.

The many types of fibres and materials used in the making of books and the vast number of defects and damage that arise from different processes, means that the work of chemists and biologists is not sufficient in itself. This means that some sort of collaboration must be followed in order to obtain satisfactory results.

To understand the full importance of the restoration of books it should be remembered that although, in the past, attention was mainly given to manuscripts or printed materials, today the field is much wider. The vast amount of paper used daily for every type of necessity draws attention to the complicated task facing those who are responsible for its protection. There are many complex problems involved, concerning methods and research to be adopted, and the expert is constantly faced with difficulties concerning the manufacture of different qualities of paper, resistance, etc.

The Istituto della Patologia del Libro

Literary experts, scientists, historiographers, editors, booksellers, librarians and Government representatives were speedily aware of the need for an organization of a scientific and technical nature that would meet the demand for further penetration into the world of book preservation and restoration.

Thus, in 1938, thanks to the efforts of Alfonso Gallo, the Istituto della Patologia del Libro was founded. The organization immediately set to work to study problems connected with the nature, origins and alterations of materials used for books (papyrus, parchment, paper, leather, skins and other materials used for binding) and liquids used in writing (inks and colours). It also carried out research on suitable methods of protection against biological or physical agents causing damage or alterations. Such activity embraced restoration and reproduction of bibliographical material by means of modern, technical methods.

From the beginning, the Institute became a focal point for all information concerning the presence of termites in various localities and a systematic examination was carried out for the purpose of deciding upon the best methods to adopt.

The objectives of the Institute are as follows: a) examination of libraries and archives damaged by termites; b) identification of species of insects carried out by its own experts or by local observers; c) scientific studies on termites, carried out by Institute staff or external experts, the results of which are published in a special bulletin; d) maintaining relations with foreign experts and organizations; e) studying suggestions and proposals and accepting help offered by biologists and experts.

Government departments responsible for the protection and control of official archives and scientific and art libraries suffering from serious damage at first attempted to carry out repairs with the modest sums at their disposal. In 1950, the Ministry for Public Instruction carried out an inspection of libraries and institutes under the control of the Department of Fine Arts, the Ministry of the Interior examined the State Archives while the Ministry of Justice investigated its legal archives. This brought to light the fact that termites were present in Sicily, Sardinia, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Umbria and Tuscany.

From a technical viewpoint, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has also been extremely helpful in the task of examining certain regions, authorising members of its staff, such as Agricultural Inspectors, to make out reports on the zones under their control.

The Government departments most directly concerned in the battle to be waged against termites included the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry for Public Instruction. The latter, apart from encouraging the two former departments in the task facing them, appointed a special inter-ministerial commission composed of representatives of the Ministries of Public Instruction, Interior, Justice, Treasury, Public Works and Agriculture, plus two entomo-

logists and the director of the Institute. The commission was charged with the task of drawing up a special programme to be followed.

When the commission had completed its deliberations, the Government received its report and finally issued Law No. 630 of May 23, 1955. This authorised expenditure of 750 million lire over a period of three years, from 1951-52 onwards, for the study of methods of disinfection that would assure adequate protection of libraries and archives against termites. The law established that, following a special decree issued by the Ministry for Public Instruction, an inter-ministerial commission would be appointed for the purpose of controlling all measures adopted and that this commission would be composed of members of the interested Government departments. The body, with offices at the *Istituto di Patologia del Libro*, deals with various matters concerning relations between the Institute and Government departments, and has been most careful in establishing the requirements of these departments. Various sub-committees have been formed each with its own specific task.

The approval of Law No. 1062, October 30, 1955, which authorised continuation of the principles set out in Law No. 630 of May 17, 1955, also approved further expenditure for the protection of libraries and archives and this has permitted the interested Government departments to continue with the organic plan launched earlier.

The Institute carries out its task without any thought as to time or territory. It does not limit itself to the protection of ancient manuscripts or printed texts. Studies relative to changes in inks, parchment, paper, leather and suchlike, are not restricted by the age or origins of the objects. Technically speaking, the problems involve concern ancient and modern literary texts alike, for the termite does not respect the value of the book or manuscript.

Of the many policies and methods adopted for the protection of bibliographical material, special mention must be made of the work performed by the universities of Catania, Messina, and Cagliari. The University of Catania, apart from valuable assistance in studies of the protection of building materials, has completely replaced its old wooden fittings with metallic fixtures. The same work has also been carried out at Messina and Cagliari.

Other Government libraries, threatened by termites, have taken preventative measures, replacing wood with metal. These include the National Library in Naples, the National and *Riccardiana* libraries in Florence, the Estense Library in Modena, the Library of Modern and Contemporary History in Rome, the libraries of the Abbazia at Grottaferrata, Farfa and Praglia and others. Metal fixtures are also to be installed in the *Marucelliana* Library in Florence, which

metal scaffolding and other fixtures are to be supplied to the *Nazionale Centrale* in the same city, the *Nazionale* in Naples and various other libraries. Restoration work is also being carried out on many books and manuscripts that have already been attacked by termites.

Much assistance has also been given to non-Government libraries and archives and art galleries. The experts of the *Istituto di Patologia del Libro* have been busily engaged at the monastery of *San Gregorio al Celio*, the *Ospizio Umberto I* at S. Cosimato, and the Gallery of Modern Art (all in Rome). Valuable work has also been done at the *Abbadia of Grottaferrata*, the *Abbadia of Farfa* and the Church of *S. Angelo at Perugia*, *St. Mary Major* and *St. Andrew at Spello*, as well as the *Certosa in Florence*. The Central Archives Office, also acting on behalf of the State Legal Archives, has adopted a complex plan which embraces all the institutes and libraries dependent upon it. At June 30, 1957, disinfestation had been carried out in the archives of Bari, Cagliari, Caserta, Catanzaro, Catania, Cosenza, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Perugia, Siena and Syracuse, apart from those at Venice for which special measures were required. Similar operations have also been completed in the legal archives at Agrigento, Caltagirone, Caltanissetta, Modica, Patti, Sciacca, Termini Imerese and the sub-archives at Spoleto. Numerous communes, in possession of valuable historical documents, damaged by termites, have also asked for technical and financial assistance. Examination is at present being made of the archives at Macerata, Modena and Teramo and disinfestation measures have already been started at the Central Archives in Rome and Perugia.

Structure of the Institute

The Institute currently occupies three buildings in the centre of Rome. There are fifty rooms in all, each equipped with all the necessary instruments, machinery and the like. Results obtained during research and experiments are published in a bulletin printed every three months.

There are five main departments, each with its own director and assistant. The laboratories are staffed by experts in various branches of chemistry, biology, physics, etc.

Department 1. Bibliology

a) *Museum*. — Six rooms contain over one thousand items which demonstrate the most varied cases of damage and alteration resulting from accident, decay, mould, bacteria and insects. The exhibits in-

clude some volumes from Herculaneum, destroyed by fire, Oriental texts written on parchment and palm leaves, works that show signs of damage wrought by earthquakes, floods and war, papers discoloured by oxidation, collections of colours used for miniatures and reproductions of ancient inks and dyes. Finally, the museum contains models and plans of ancient libraries (Timgad, Pergamo, Athens, Rome, Tivoli), charts illustrating the location and origins of insects that destroy paper, references to libraries destroyed during wars, revolutions and invasions, the history of paper and printing and some statistical data.

b) *Library*. — This contains books that deal with the special subjects studied in the Institute. There are also a large number of Italian and foreign books and magazines dealing with various subjects.

Efforts are now being made to form a collection of various types of paper produced in Italy from the earliest period to the present time. The Institute already possesses a variety of samples that give a historical picture of the many qualities and forms of this artisan and industrial product, as well as documentation on the technical processing and manufacture of paper throughout the centuries.

Other collections, now reaching considerable proportions, represent the first part of a special museum devoted to the history of books and the technical methods used in their production. They include samples of machinery, printing characters, samples of different qualities of paper, totalling 30,000 items, all catalogued according to the century and region.

c) *Photographic Section*. — This contains photographic reproductions of texts, bindings and accessories prior to the XIth century and not to be found in various Italian museums. There are also photographs of buildings used as libraries in all parts of the world, or parts of such buildings which have particular artistic or technical interest. This section also possesses a fine collection of micro-photographs of insect fibres and larvae, various photographs of valuable documents, restorations, etc.

d) *Restoration Laboratory*. — The delicate and often difficult task of restoration of reading material (papyrus, parchments, paper, leather and ornamentation) is only completed after a long series of tests and repairs.

The book is first of all unbound and the single pages cleaned and pressed with great care. Should the pages be stuck together, either through damp or some biological reason, care has to be taken in separating them without causing damage to the print or writing and ornamentation. Should the pages have holes in them they are repaired.

forced with various materials (gelatine, paper or silk) of a similar structure and resistance and with the same standard of elasticity or dilatation.

The pages are then pressed, care being taken to prevent any creasing or alteration of the composition.

The book is then rebound, the method used by the original binding being carefully followed and the decoration being copied down to the most minor detail. This work covers such operations as reproduction of medieval covers, typical specimens of 15th and 16th century bindings, with all the relative decoration, carvings on leather, decorations in gold leaf, etc.

Restoration is not confined to books, however, but embraces documents, codes, maps, charts, banknotes and various forms of printed matter.

In the case of damaged printed books, the so-called « graphic restoration » is performed and, should part of the text being missing, a faithful copy is made from other texts. The original paper is used, should this not be available, the Institute undertakes to manufacture it from special fibres. In the case of the binding, preference is given to photographic reproduction after the missing parts have been retouched.

Department II, Biology

a) *Microbiology*. – The laboratory is responsible for careful research on books that are due for restoration. Samples are taken for the purpose of identifying fungus or insects and the damage that one or the other may cause to books and manuscripts. The laboratory is equipped with some excellent instruments which permit it to carry out extensive research.

b) *Entomology*. – This laboratory carries out research on various species of insects in order to establish the extent of the damage they may cause.

c) *Experimental field*. – Attached to the Institute is an experimental field for the growing of plants that provide cellulose for the manufacture of paper. Research is made on the fibres of these plants (cotton, linen and hemp), some of which are used for the manufacture of ancient qualities of paper to be used in restoration.

Department III, Chemistry

a) *Chemical Laboratory*. – One of the most important of the laboratories. It is responsible for all cleaning of books and manuscripts and gives suggestions as to the best methods to be used in relation

to the type of script or print. Members of this laboratory also study manufacturing methods used in the production of paper throughout the centuries and types of hide and leather used for binding. Special attention is given the composition of inks and the changes they are likely to suffer.

b) *Isolation Cells, Disinfestation and Disinfection.* — Public departments (State, Communes, etc.) ask the Institute to carry out disinfection of libraries, archives, national monuments, etc. When it is a question of trying to halt advanced rot within the premises concerned, careful choice is made of toxics and special care used in their administration. However, when it is a case of obtaining specimens for laboratory use or of disinfesting small quantities of books, special cells are used.

Isolation cells are used for preliminary research.

Department IV, Physics

a) *Optics.* — This laboratory contains all the instruments necessary to its work. Apart from the usual microscopes, photographic apparatus (sodium lamps, polariscopes, etc.), this section also has an X-ray apparatus which is used for inspecting bindings, fragments, writing miniatures and intaglio which may have been altered or retouched. There are also ultra-violet ray machines, used for the reading and photographing of faded print or writing, examining possible false text and manuscripts, infra-red apparatus for taking photographs of words or sentences that are illegible because of stains, and epidiascopes for analysing texts and looking for imitations.

b) *Photographic laboratory.* — This section is responsible for furnishing the photographic library and providing photographic material for other laboratories of the Institute. It also sends photographic material to foreign scientific institutes or private persons.

Department V, Technology

a) *Laboratory for Technology of Paper.* — This department is equipped with measuring instruments and is responsible for control of the paper produced and the machinery used.

b) *Laboratory of Calcography.* — This is responsible for special quality paper produced by the Institute and the special inks that are used.

c) *Paper mill.* — A small, experimental paper mill, equipped with a Dutch pulping machine, metallic press and all necessary equipment permits the Institute to manufacture antique types of paper.

The Blood Transfusion Centre

A NOBLE TASK UNDERTAKEN BY THE ITALIAN RED CROSS

The *Centro Nazionale Trasfusione Sangue* - C.N.T.S. (The Blood Transfusion Centre) was founded in Rome in 1953, but started its activities during the early months of the following year. It operates under the control of the Italian Red Cross but, during the initial period of its existence was administered by an Inter-ministerial Committee with funds supplied by the State. Since the beginning of 1956, however, it has been entirely controlled by the Italian Red Cross (1).

Blood transfusion services under the Italian Red Cross flank similar ones operated by various agencies and associations throughout Italy. Differing from other bodies, the Red Cross is not exclusively responsible for such services, but limits itself to making an additional contribution to this valuable form of social assistance. This particular situation is partially due to special legislation which authorizes the Ministry of Public Health (2) to coordinate all such activity and exercise such control as is considered necessary and also permits public organizations to found their own blood transfusion centres. This, in turn, has led to the organization of many blood transfusion centres, all of which enjoy more or less complete autonomy.

The immediate objectives of the Blood Transfusion Centre are the same as those of identical organizations already operating in other European states. It is concerned with promoting public knowledge

(1) See also: *The Italian Red Cross* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VII, No. 2, pp. 2113-2120.

(2) See: *The Ministry of Public Health* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VII, N. 5, pp. 2279-2283.

of the value of such a service, encouraging the collection and distribution of blood plasma, production of blood derivatives, the introduction of standard, low-cost, scientific research, the training of technicians and medical personnel for service in branches and satisfying all requests for scientific and technical information in this immediate field.

A special information department has been created which is responsible for all *propaganda and documentation*.

Production of *elements required for transfusion purposes* has been standardized according to the most modern methods. Apparatus for the transfusion of blood and plasma, which are used daily, is employed by the C.N.T.S. for its own purposes and also sold to other blood transfusion centres at cost price. In order to maintain prices at the lowest possible level, certain parts of such apparatus are recovered after use and returned to laboratories for revision and repair.

Blood is collected at special *Centri Trasfusionali Ospedalieri* - C.T.O. which are dependent on the C.T.S., or by means of mobile units. These mobile units are to be found in public squares on Sundays and apart from the immediate task of persuading volunteers to offer blood also give information and explain the merits of the service. During the week, they visit industrial, religious and government centres as well as barracks, ports and airfields belonging to the Army, Navy and Air Force. Activity among military circles is governed by an agreement with the Medical Services of the Ministry of Defence, under which the C.N.T.S. may collect blood from volunteers serving in the Armed Forces, and prepare plasma required by the same. Part of the plasma produced is retained by the Blood Transfusion Centre in payment of expenses involved.

Plasma is produced from blood which can no longer be used as such and is stored for future needs. Technical progress has permitted a preparation of special by-products, a sufficient quantity of which are constantly available.

Fractionation of plasma (fibrinogen, albumin and gamma globulin) follows the method introduced by Von Nitschman. Production of plasma has showed a steady rise (a maximum point was reached in 1956 following appeals for Hungary) and the total for the first six months of 1958 was superior to that registered for the whole of 1957. The C.N.T.S. now produces its own serums for use during epidemics.

The Blood Transfusion Services

The C.N.T.S. is divided into the following departments:

Production Department. This is divided into three sections, the first dealing with production of containers with ACD, empty containers and various solutions, the second producing apparatus used in the collection and transfusion of blood and the third specializing in repairing apparatus which has been recovered.

Centri Trasfusionali Ospedalieri. There are five of these depending directly on the C.N.T.S. The blood which they collect is delivered daily to the Centre where it is examined and stored. In turn, the C.N.T.S. daily despatches the quantities of blood which are required by the *Centri Trasfusionali Ospedalieri*, although each has an emergency reserve.

Immunization and Hematological Department. This is in three sections. The first classifies the blood which has been collected, the second specializes in the production of serums, while the third is engaged in research on clinical cases which offer particular problems related to the use of such serums.

Department of Serology and Bacteriology. This department is concerned with serum tests on all blood collected and bacteriological tests on manufactured products. It also carries out tests on animals and biological control of products (toxic, heat tests, reactions, etc.).

Chemical and Physics Departments. Fully equipped with all the most modern apparatus, these departments are responsible for the chemical and physical control of products (electrophoresis, ultra-centrifugation, etc.).

Plasma Production Department. This department receives blood from which plasma is to be produced and prepared. It is furnished with two special apparatuses, each of which can fill 50 tubes of plasma of 500 cc each in 24 hours.

Fractionation Department. This includes a refrigerator maintained at a constant temperature of 70°C and Sharples and Toniatti super-centrifugal separators.

Mobile Units. These are special vehicles with trailers, containing all apparatus necessary for the collection of blood.

All these departments are under the authority of an executive office which gives technical instructions and coordinates all work that is

undertaken. Doctors and technicians are trained each year in C.N.T. laboratories and are then sent to various centres all over Italy.

Important training and preparation is also given by the C.N.T. to all specialized personnel within its employment. Many doctors and nurses have been trained by the Centre and this method helps towards introducing standard methods and technical control. Doctors from Austria, France and Vietnam have attended the Centre for special courses in blood transfusion and relative research.

In order to meet the training demand, the administrative organs of the Centre have arranged special courses which are held by competent lecturers, many of them non-Italians. Practice in hematological and immunization methods is available to doctors belonging to the Senior School of Hematology of Rome University, and further refreshment and advanced training courses are being planned for other medical personnel. At the present time, the Centre is concentrating on the production of serums and although present quantities are being retained for its own use, it appears that there will be sufficient quantities available for distribution in the near future.

Distribution of blood is limited to the public hospitals in Rome and demands have now been satisfactorily met.

The realization of all these objectives has called for constant propaganda through the press, the radio, wall posters and the mobile units. The latter are able to have close contact with all classes of society and explain the real and underlying importance of blood transfusion.

The first Seminar of Blood Transfusion was held in Rome on September 2, 1958. It was promoted by the League of the National Red Cross Society, organized by the Italian Red Cross, and received support from 26 National Societies present in Rome for the VII International Congress on Blood Transfusion. The Seminar was attended by 120 experts in transfusion and hematologists, who discussed practical and organizational problems connected with the Centre, its functions, plans to encourage blood donors and possibilities of bacterial damage to stored blood. Questions were also raised as to the role of the Red Cross in matters of blood transfusion in other states, the growth of such activity and the assistance which the League offers to national blood transfusion societies, the methods followed, the results obtained in recruiting blood donors in the United States, Western Germany and Belgium, and the organization of blood transfusion services in Germany.

Consumption of Pesticides

A General Report for the Period 1952-57

A preliminary examination of the total distribution figures for pesticides between 1952-53 and 1956-57 (latest official data available), shows a maximum rise of approximately 53 % in 1954-55, followed by a slight drop in consumption. However, quantities consumed during 1956-57 were still more than one third higher than at the beginning of the period under examination (Tab. I).

Anticryptogamies, widely used in Italy (14/15ths of total), registered a final increase of 28 %; inorganic *insecticides* have become more popular, synthetic compounds rising by more than 80 %. On the other hand, there has been a contraction in the use of natural, organic *insecticides*, the use of *fumigants* has doubled, while the call for *herbicides* is four times as high as at the beginning of 1952.

Table I — PESTICIDES — CONSUMPTION BETWEEN 1952-1957
(Quintals)

PRODUCT	Agricultural Year				
	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Anticryptogamies	1,091,730	1,631,384	1,693,709	1,503,942	1,398,859
Insecticides :					
- inorganic	21,236	26,867	24,921	27,760	23,019
- natural organic	31,589	26,362	26,102	24,713	26,430
- synthetic organic	30,763	37,373	44,414	49,534	55,446
Fumigants	6,079	4,824	11,510	12,562	15,675
Herbicides	1,462	1,554	3,213	5,284	5,316
Total...	1,182,859	1,728,364	1,803,869	1,623,795	1,524,745

Of the anticryptogamies (Table II), *copper sulphate* — the chief remedy against peronospora in vines and many other forms of plant diseases — shows a somewhat irregular curve of consumption, largely the result of seasonal demand. Copper sulphate and Bordeaux mix-

ture, in spite of a contraction noted in 1956-57, are still the most widely-used pesticides, particularly in the vine growing areas of Piedmont, Lombardy, Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Lazio, Campania, Apulia. Vine-growers in these zones account for approximately 83 % of total home consumption.

Table II - ANTICRYPTOGAMICS CONSUMPTION 1952-1957
(Quintals)

Y E A R	Copper Sulphate	Copper Oxychloride	Sulphur	Cupric Sulphur	Sulphides and polysulphides
1952-1953	559,120	35,325	368,266	59,422	6,422
1953-1954	912,305	58,995	510,635	62,065	8,422
1954-1955	928,063	70,520	524,161	68,806	10,422
1955-1956	717,430	59,254	531,579	70,904	12,422
1956-1957	670,106	56,643	490,098	66,247	11,422

Copper oxychloride, often used in powder form, shows a very similar trend, maximum distribution being noted in Emilia, Lazio, Apulia and Sicily. *Sulphur* is marked by a fairly constant rise, and is considered one of the best pesticides against the oidia (vines and various fruit trees) while the same may be said for *cupric sulphur* (a mixture of sulphur and copper sulphate).

The most marked development, however, is to be noted in the use of *sulphides and polysulphides* - barium sulphate and sodium sulphate. Consumption of these has almost doubled (from less than 70,000 quintals in 1952-53 to more than 115,000 quintals in 1956-57).

Regional statistics point to characteristic local preferences, even though the agricultural pattern may not differ to any great extent. Thus, such vine-growing areas as Campania and Apulia, followed by Piedmont, account for more than half the home consumption of sulphur, while growers in the Marches, Sardinia and Emilia show a preference for cupric sulphur. Sulphides and polysulphides find great favour in Emilia-Romagna (5/8ths of total home consumption), Trentino-Alto Adige and Veneto.

Examination of figures relative to *insecticides* reveals wider employment of arsenical compounds (Paris green, lead arsenate, etc.), extremely useful in destroying insects and larva hidden among leaves, fruit and blossom. Chief among these compounds is lead arsenate, in powder form, widely employed against Lepidoptera and Diptera; there is an insecticide that could be used even more in agriculture were it not for the fact that it is dangerous to livestock, poultry and even human beings, because of its highly poisonous properties. Contractions in lead arsenate during 1956-57 may be due to the fact that certain insects have been almost totally destroyed in some areas.

reference to Table III shows a drop (which may be explained by the increasing popularity of synthetic insecticides) in the use of zinc phosphide, an excellent weapon against rodents, and the various fluorides (sodium, barium and copper), generally utilised against snails and crickets, locusts, etc. and possessing no poisonous properties.

The consumption of *organic, natural products*, with a white or black mineral oil base (tars), and with, or without, the addition of parathion and cresol, has dropped sharply, although there was a slight recovery noted during the last year under consideration. The same may be said for *nicotine sulphates* which have proved very successful against various parasites.

Table III - ORGANIC AND INORGANIC INSECTICIDES.
QUANTITIES USED IN OR SOLD TO AGRICULTURE - 1952-57
(Quintals)

Y E A R	I n o r g a n i c				O r g a n i c	
	Arsenicals	Carbon disulphide	Zinc Phosphide	Fluorides	Mineral oil base	Nicotine compounds
1953	12,396	9,533	727	580	29,406	2,183
1954	16,034	9,728	729	376	24,796	1,566
1955	17,274	6,656	688	303	24,203	1,899
1956	17,727	9,052	596	385	23,362	1,351
1957	13,078	8,086	443	412	25,137	1,293

Examining the various regions of Italy, it will be found that Emilia-Magna consumes the greatest quantities of arsenicals, followed by Veneto, Campania and Trentino-Alto Adige. Use of carbon disulphide appears to be limited to Lombardy, Emilia and Central Italy (excluding Lazio). Zinc phosphide is chiefly used in Lombardy, while the fluorides are largely favoured in Piedmont and Emilia. Sicily, Emilia and Trentino, followed at some distance by Campania and Veneto, do consume heavy quantities of oil compounds.

Because of a contraction in the use of *inorganic and organic compounds* in many areas, there has been a corresponding rise in the demand for synthetic, organic products. Considering the figures concluded in Table IV, it will be found that a marked drop in D.D.T. (dichlorodiphenyltrichlorethane), a pioneer in this field, has been accompanied by wider employment of other products, particularly malathion (an increase of 337 % between 1953 and 1956-57), lindane (268 % increase) and benzene hexachloride (200 % increase). This last named pesticide, known as H.C.H., has an immediate reaction and is therefore of great value against insects.

Those regions that use such products in abundance are Lombardy, Veneto, Emilia, Piedmont and Campania, and they account for more than 4/5ths of the quantities used or sold in Italy. On the other hand, Apulia and Lombardy still favour D.D.T. while Veneto, Emilia, Sicily and Tuscany consume the most lindane, total consumption of this compound rising from 4,500 quintals in 1952-53 to 12,000 quintals in 1956-57.

Table IV - SYNTHETIC ORGANIC INSECTICIDES.
QUANTITIES USED IN OR SOLD TO AGRICULTURE - 1952-57
(Quintals)

Y E A R	B a s e					
	Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorethane	Benzene hexachloride	Lindane	Octachloro	Hexaethyltetraphosphate	Paradinithrophenylthiophosphate
1952-1953	8,533	14,788	4,506	647	111	
1953-1954	8,509	18,154	6,733	670	192	
1954-1955	6,759	22,714	9,033	826	294	
1955-1956	6,543	25,804	9,633	657	237	
1956-1957	6,851	28,585	12,092	320	256	

in 1956-57. Figures for octachloro now decreasing and hexaethyltetraphosphate, on the rise, are not of great importance. The former is used to a great extent in Sicily and Lazio, the latter in Emilia and Liguria. Paradinithrophenylthiophosphate has a good market in Emilia, Romagna, which absorbs approximately the total quantities available on the home market, followed by Veneto, Trentino-Alto Adige, Campania and Sicily with much lower figures.

Table V - FUMIGANTS AND HERBICIDES.
QUANTITIES USED IN OR SOLD TO AGRICULTURE - 1952-57
(Quintals)

Y E A R	F u m i g a n t s			H e r b i c i d e s	
	Sodium Cyanide	Dichloroethane	Dichloropropane & dichloropropylene	2 - 4D and related herbicides	M.C.P. and related herbicides
1952-53	3,672	2,132	275	1,290	
1953-54	2,414	2,048	362	1,356	
1954-55	2,278	8,626	606	1,842	
1955-56	2,113	10,026	423	3,883	
1956-57	3,986	11,154	535	4,158	

Finally, there are another two categories of pesticides to be considered - *fumigants* and *herbicides* (Table V). The first are used for disinfecting soil and fruit crops, the second for the destruction of infested grassland. Sodium cyanide, the oldest of the fumigants, has shown a constant decline during the five year period in question although some recovery was noted during the last year. Its use

now more or less limited to Sicily, where it is used as protection for the citrus crops and, to a very minor extent, in Calabria. Dichloropropane and dichloropropylene, both costly, are only used to a small extent, and then mostly in Liguria, because of concentrated floriculture. Campania also employs it in small quantities.

There has been a sharp increase in the demand for dichloroethane (about six times as much is now used) and Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Lazio and Veneto absorb about 2/3rds of the quantity available.

Herbicides are compounds with an organic acid base (auxine) and they produce an abnormal growth in certain plants, rapidly bringing about their self-destruction. The use of herbicides is limited at the moment, and mostly confined to clearing wheat crops of weeds. However, consumption is gradually increasing, and the 1,400 quintals registered in 1952-53 had risen to rather more than 5,300 quintals by 1956-57. Such modern products are mostly used in Piedmont and Lombardy, two regions that accounted for 72 % of available stocks in 1956-57.

Italian Books and Periodicals

MONTHLY BOOK REVIEW

Published in Italian, English, French, German and Spanish by the Copyright Department of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers



The most complete and exhaustive review of its kind in Italy. Published monthly, it contains details of the most important political and cultural magazines published in Italy. There is also a complete index of all books which are sent each month to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers under the copyright laws.

EDITORIAL OFFICES: Via Liguria 7, Rome

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES: Casella Postale 247, ROMA (Centro)

Subscriptions: Italy-1 yr: 2,000 lire. Other European countries: 2,500 lire.
Overseas: 5 dollars - per copy: 200 lire - Back issues: 400 lire.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

OF THE INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS – Rome

Periodical

Documenti di vita Italiana, a monthly review in Italian of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year IX).

Documents de la Vie Italienne, a two-monthly review in French of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year VII).

Hoy en Italia, a two-monthly review in Spanish of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year VIII).

Documenti – Berichte über das Leben in Italien, a two-monthly review in German of Italian politics, economics and finance (Year VII).

Vita Italiana, monthly posters in Italian of political documentation (at 61st issue).

Non periodical

The Service also edits series of volumes and pamphlets for distribution in Italy and abroad. The following volumes have been published among others: « *Italie d'aujourd'hui* » (out of print) – « *Italy Today* » (out of print) – « *La Italia de hoy* » (out of print) – « *Italien von Heute* » (out of print) – « *Un decennio di vita italiana: 1946-1956* » – « *Un decennio de vida italiana* » – « *Ten Years of Italian Democracy: 1946-1956* » (out of print) – « *Dix ans de démocratie en Italie* » – « *Die Entwicklung Italiens im Letzehrnt* ».

The following pamphlets were published only in Italian: « *Comunicati del Consiglio dei Ministri* » (Communiqués of the Council of Ministers), « *Elezioni amministrative* » (Local Elections), « *Discorsi del Presidente Gronchi negli Stati Uniti* » (Speeches of President Gronchi in the United States), « *La questione ungherese e il Canale di Suez* » (The Question of Hungary and the Suez Canal), various monographs, celebrations of special events, etc.

The Service distributes, on request, photographs documenting Italian life or plastic clichés, to Italian and foreign newspapers; it is also responsible for the production of film documentaries illustrating the development of Italian life. The documentaries produced — many of which have been dubbed in a number of languages and distributed abroad — total 150.

SPORT *in* 1958

ITALIAN SUCCESSES

An illustrative panorama of Italian sport during 1958 may be had through noting the successes obtained by local athletes at many meetings held throughout the world. This does not mean that lack of success should be ignored but, since victory is often the only thing that counts in sport, the best measure of Italian ability may perhaps be that of the extent of its achievement.

The year opened with the exclusion of Italy from the world football championship series, following defeat at the hands of Northern Ireland. This defeat, because of the interest and remarks it aroused among press circles and public opinion, resulted in many people forgetting the success obtained by the Italian team in the world bobsleigh championships at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in January. Victory went to Eugenio Monti and Renzo Alverà, followed by Marino Zardini and Sergio Sciorpaes. During the same month, Carla Marchelli won the down-hill skiing competition at Grindelwald while, at Le Brassus, the first three places in the junior category were awarded to Martelli, Slanzi and Antoniacomi of Italy. In Buenos Ayres, Italy won the «1,000 kilometres» road race with a Ferrari entry.

In the following month of February, Italian athletes obtained further successes in winter sports meetings. Mismetti, Zanolli, Ossi and Chianani came first in the World Military Skiing Championship at Bardonecchia and Livio Stuffer was awarded a world title for climbing. Other successes were obtained in the Kongsberg Cup at Garmisch, the Kurikkala Skiing Cup at Aix-les-Bains, the Campari Trophy at Cortina d'Ampezzo and at Edsbyn. This fortunate month for Italian skiers closed with the exceptional victory of Bruno Alberti in the giant slalom of the «3 Tre» at Madonna di Campiglio. Honours, however, were gained in other sectors, the Italian national team, composed of Bodini, Crocco and Calestani, winning the European championship

for clay pigeon shooting. During weight lifting championships in Paris and Naples, Italy successfully beat France.

March opened with the first Italian successes in a sport that was to bring this country its greatest laurels – cycling. Enthusiasm began to centre round De Filippis, winner of the Nice-Genoa race, Coletti first in the Milan-Turin lap and Fornara, second in the Paris-Nice race. Numerous successes by foreign entries (Milan-Sanremo), did not cool the ardour of the public, particularly when Maule won the « Quattro Cantoni » tour. Further victories at winter sports competitions in Sestriere, Lulea and Zakopane were obtained and, at the European rowing championships at Poznan, the Moto Guzzi crew came first in the « eights ». At the same time, the Italian water polo team beat the French at Paris. A Ferrari won the « 12 Hours » motor race. Sebring and the 100 metres swimming record was set up by Paoletti and Pucci during the European meeting in Budapest.

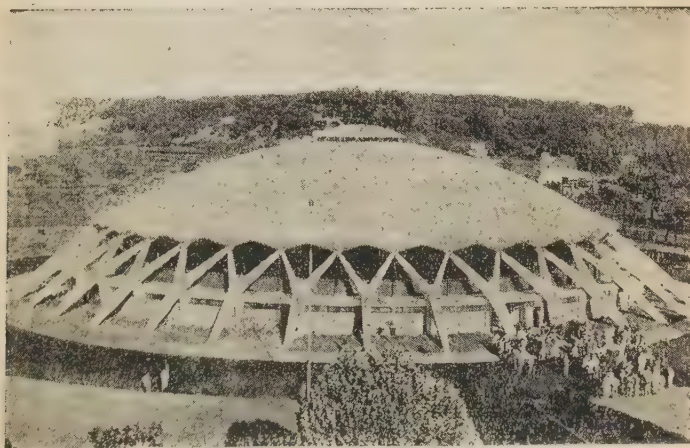
The following month, April, brought Italy a decisive victory in the junior league football championship series of the F.I.F.A. at Luxembourg. After beating Austria, Czechoslovakia and Belgium and drawing with Western Germany, the Italian team beat France in the semi-final and Great Britain in the final to win the desired trophy. This small « revenge » for other defeats, was the highlight of football for the entire year. In motor racing, Villorese was first at the Athens meeting and Musso at Syracuse, both driving Italian cars. At Taormina, an Italian team beat Germany in the womens' tennis finals and, in Prague, Italy scored a victory over the local champions. The D'Inzeo brothers and Gutierrez gained full honours at the military riding championships held at Nice.

During May, the Ferrari stable won the 42nd « Targa Florio » while an Alfa Romeo was successful in the German Rally. A Fiat entry came first in the « 12 hours » race at Hockenheim (500 cc). At the same time, Italy obtained early victories in the Davis Cup defeating India, the water polo team defeated France, a golf team and the marksmens' team were successful in Germany and Vittorio Lucarelli was judged absolute winner of the international fencing championship at Wiesbaden.

Baldini, who had left his adversaries far behind in the Tendicoll Trophy, on June the 8th, gained a thrilling victory in the « Italian Cycling Tour », arousing great enthusiasm and causing fans to think about a possible triumph at Rheims. Fornara, second in the « Tour of Spain » held in May, won the Swiss Tour. Italy continued to eliminate rivals in the Davis Cup with a victory over Denmark at Copenhagen, the Italian motorcyclists won the Tourist Trophy and the Dutch Grand Prix, while a Ferrari won the exhausting Le Mans Trophy. Italian marksmen

von additional honours at Munich, Wichy and during the European Championships at Geneva. At an national gymnastics competition at Bologna, an Italian junior team beat Yugoslavia.

Motor racing came to the fore during July and August. A Ferrari won the French Grand Prix and the British Grand Prix. Fiat was successful in the Liege-Brescia-Liege race (500 cc), the MV-Augusta triumphed in the Belgian Grand Prix, the Ulster Grand Prix and in Germany. Favero, of Italy, was classified second in the French cycling tour. An Italian base-ball team came second in the European championships held at Amsterdam, while Mora, at Omegna and Guionotti, at Messina, became European speedboat champions. There were further successes for Italian tennis teams, with victories over Poland and Great Britain in the Davis Cup, over Monaco, Holland, Russia and Roumania in the De Galea Cup and over France in the women's championships. After earlier triumphs over Switzerland and Yugoslavia, Italian athletes were disappointing in the European championships but, against France, at the end of August a junior light athletics team gained an excellent victory. A suitable close to the summer sporting season came with Cavallo's success in the European sailing championships, Caprari's victory in the European feather-weight boxing championships at San Remo, the world fencing title awarded to an Italian team, and Baldini's outstanding victory at the Olympics which brought him the title of world champion of road cycling.



Sport Palace in Rome

September brought further laurels. Pucci became European swimming champion in the 100 metres, free style, at Budapest, and the Italian water polo team beat France, Spain, East Germany and Russia in

the European championships. Italian roller skaters won all the seven titles in the world championship series while, two days earlier, Gasparella became world champion track cyclist (non-professional class). In Berlin, Minardi became speedboat champion and other European titles were gained during this month by Pellaschier (yachting) and Castelvetri (water slalom and water skiing). Italy also won the Nations' Cup for water skiing. As a background to all this, further victories were won by Italian motor cyclists at Monza and Italian racing cars in the French Grand Prix. A further tennis triumph was reached with the defeat of Germany at Wuppertal and Italy beat Bulgaria at water polo at Bologna.

The last three months of the year were dense with sporting events. During riding competitions at Palermo, Miss Serventi won the European championship for Women. A water polo team beat Yugoslavia at Spalato and men's and women's basket ball teams scored victories over Yugoslavia and Poland at Pesaro and Udine. In a three-cornered match, Italian marksmen beat French and Austria entries. Successes were also obtained in light athletics. At Lyon, an Italian team beat France, Fachini won the international championship for the pentathlon at Berne and another cup was awarded Italy at Aldershot. Gianna Piglia and Diego Menegotto came second in the world championship competition for ice skating. After a fresh victory over France in tennis, Italy went on to beat Finland in the Swedish « King's Cup » and this brought the country to third place in the world series. Italy was finally beaten by the United States.

Victories gained towards the end of the year by De Filippis in the Lombardy Cycling Tour and Baldini and Moser in the Baracchi Trophy, were further enhanced by the success of the Italian Rugby Team in its match with Roumania at Catania (6-3) and the defeat of Bulgaria (2-1) by the Italian football team. A game with France resulted in a draw (Paris, 2-2). Boxers, however, brought the year to an honourable close. On December 20, in Rome, the Italian team beat Roumania and on December 26, in Milan, Emilio Marconi won the European championship for welter weights, beating the Frenchman Herbillon, on points.

It may well be said that 1958 proved to be a very successful year for Italy. Some unforgettable victories were gained by some very great athletes. Many of the titles won were on a European or world level, but local championships and competitions produced a high standard of skill and ability. However, in spite of the results obtained, it is more interesting to see how sports activities are growing in popularity among the younger generations. It is this that augers well for the future of Italian sport.

Political Calendar

OCTOBER 1959

1. - Prime Minister Antonio Segni, together with the Foreign Minister, Sig. Giuseppe Pella, have a meeting with the American Secretary of State, Mr. Herter, having already been received the previous day by President Eisenhower upon their arrival in the United States. During the afternoon, the two Italian statesmen receive an «ad honorem» degree in jurisprudence from the Catholic University of Georgetown.

2. - Having concluded their official Italo-American discussions in Washington the previous day, in an atmosphere of cordiality and common purpose, Sig. Segni and Sig. Pella have a meeting in New York with Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, with whom they discuss the international situation. During the two days which follow, Sig. Segni attends various functions in New York held in his honour, and meets with many personalities of the political and economic world, as well as of the Italo-American community.

5. - Prime Minister Segni and Foreign Minister Giuseppe Pella return to Rome from their visit to the United States.

- A Convention between Italy and Yugoslavia, concerning frontier railway traffic, is signed at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- A group of 36 members of the Dutch Federation of Road Builders arrives from Amsterdam. They will visit the *Autostrada del Sole* (Sun Highway) and meet

representatives of Italian road building firms.

- Two economic agreements, between Italy and Yemen, are signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They are a commercial agreement on payments and technical cooperation, and an additional protocol to the treaty of friendship and economic relations stipulated on September 4, 1957.

- A «Study Convention» opens in Rome on the subject of the free circulation of manpower within the European Common Market countries, promoted by the Italian Council of the European Movement.

6. - A new economic agreement is signed at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs between the Italian Republic and India; this agreement substitutes that of July, 1954, and stresses the importance of developing exchanges between the two countries. To this end, a Committee has been set up to facilitate consultations between the two Governments, and to study the practical means of promoting and extending cooperation between the industrial enterprises, commercial firms and banks of the two countries.

7. - The President of the Italian Republic, Sig. Giovanni Gronchi, receives Prime Minister Segni and Foreign Minister Pella at the Quirinal.

- The President of the European Parliamentary Assembly, Mr. Robert Schuman, who arrived in Rome the

previous day on an official visit, is received by the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Sig. Leone, and the Speaker of the Senate, Sig. Merzagora, with whom he discusses problems concerning the respective Assemblies. Later Mr. Schuman is received at the Quirinal by President Gronchi.

8. - At today's meeting at the Viminal, the Council of Ministers expresses its satisfaction over the results of the recent visit to America of Prime Minister Segni and Foreign Minister Pella, after hearing a long report given by Sig. Pella.

The Council of Ministers later approves various Bills, and, among others, the following ones:

- Bill authorizing the increase of the quota of Italy's participation to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

- Bill providing for an increase in the capital of the Bank of Naples, and of the revolving fund of the Bank of Sicily, in order to further promote the industrialization of Southern Italy.

- The Iranian Minister for Posts, Mr. Amira Ghossem Echrighi, arrives in Rome as guest of the Italian Government. After having been received by President Gronchi at the Quirinal, Mr. Echrighi, together with the Italian Minister for Posts and Telecommunications, Sig. Giuseppe Spataro, inaugurates a radiotelegraphic service between Italy and Iran, in the offices of *Italcable*.

- President Gronchi goes to Florence to see the 1st International Exhibition of the Artisan Trades, held at Palazzo Strozzi.

11. - The Japanese Minister for Posts and Telecommunications, Mr. Haruhiko Uetake, arrives in Rome, during his tour of various European countries. During his sojourn in the city, Mr. Uetake will meet with Sig. Giuseppe Spataro, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications for Italy, and will also visit the Rome Radio and Television Studios, as well as the Railway Museum and the main Post Office.

12. - President Gronchi participates at the closing ceremony of the VII International Congress of Communications, held in Genoa. At the end of the Convention, a motion is moved for the promotion of better communication among the various peoples of the world. President Gronchi had previously visited the International Exhibition of Communications.

The President of the Republic also participates at the inauguration of the Franco-Italian Cultural Centre at Genoa, during which ceremony he makes a speech stressing the close cultural and political ties which unite the two countries.

Foreign Minister Giuseppe Pella leaves for Brussels, where he will participate in the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community.

- The Italian Prime Minister, Sig. Antonio Segni, receives the Minister for Foreign Trade, Sig. Dino del Bo, who reports on his recent trip to Peru, and in particular on Italian participation in the Fair of the Pacific, which took place in Lima.

13. - The Minister for Foreign Trade, Sig. Del Bo, leaves for Moscow. The Minister is visiting Russia on the invitation of the Minister for Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Nicolai Patolichev, on the eve of the revision of the Italo-Soviet commercial accord, which is contemplated for the month of November, in Rome.

14. - The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sig. Giuseppe Pella, returns to Rome from Brussels, where he presided over the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community, during which meeting the principle was agreed upon of permanent political consultations between the member countries of the E.E.C.

15. - The President of the Republic, Sig. Gronchi, during a solemn ceremony held at the Rome Fair Grounds, and attended by important State officials, presents the «Cross of Merit of Labour» to the newly appointed «Knights of Labour».

At the same time, President Gronchi inaugurates the second National Convention of Labour.

16. - President Gronchi visits the new International Airport at Fiumicino, presently under construction, and congratulates the Minister of Public Works, who accompanies him, on the project.

- The Chamber of Deputies, after hearing an ample report by Foreign Minister Pella, approves the Government's foreign policy.

- The Cabinet, among other things, approves a Bill providing for an allocation of eight milliard Lire to cover damages caused by floods and tidal waves during the past year.

- The 10th Session of FAO Conferences is inaugurated in Rome, with the participation of the Ministers of Agriculture and other delegates from 76 countries.

- A delegation from the Federation of Italian Industries leaves for Belgrade, guest of the Yugoslav Government. The delegation will have discussions with leaders of Yugoslav economy on the subject of a wider exchange of industrial goods and technical collaboration between the two countries.

4. - The whole of Italy takes part in a celebration in commemoration of the First World War and of the Armed Forces Day.

On this occasion, President Gronchi addresses a message to the Armed Forces, and pays homage to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In this, he is followed by members of the Government and representatives of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

5. - President Gronchi and Mrs. Gronchi offer an official dinner at the Quirinal, followed by a reception, in honour of the visit to Rome of Prince and Princess Ranieri of Monaco, who arrived the previous day on an official visit.

27. - The Minister of Foreign Trade, Sig. Del Bo, returns to Rome from his visit to the U.S.S.R.

28. - President Gronchi receives the Minister of Foreign Trade, Sig. Dino Del Bo, at the Quirinal. He later receives the Italian Ambassador to Russia, Signor Luca Pietromarchi.

- The Minister of Foreign Trade, Signor Del Bo, receives the Minister of Economy of the U.A.R. for Egypt, Mr Hassan Abbas Zaki. Problems relating to the exchange of goods between Egypt and Italy are discussed, in accordance with recent accords between the two countries.

29. - President Gronchi receives a visit at the Quirinal from Sig. Vittorio Badini Confalonieri, President of the Assembly of the Western European Union, accompanied by several parliamentarians of the Union.

31. - President Gronchi inaugurates the 41st International Automobile Exhibition at Turin. Later in the day, President Gronchi pays a visit to the zone which will house the centenary exhibition of the Unity of Italy, and also inaugurates the Gallery of Modern Art.

NOVEMBER 1959

- The six Ministers of Agriculture of the Common Market countries meet in Rome at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to examine common policies in the field of agriculture.

6. - Prime Minister Antonio Segni offers a luncheon at Villa Madama in honor of Prince and Princess Ranieri of Monaco. Present at the luncheon are President Gronchi and Mrs. Gronchi.

7. - President Gronchi presides over a ceremony at the Palace of Justice to mark the swearing in of the new first President of the Supreme Court of Cassation, Dr. Luigi Oggiani, and the new Attorney General, Dr. Francesco Cigolini.

- The Cabinet, during a sitting at the Viminal at which the Prime Minister, Sig. Antonio Segni, presides, approves the report of the Minister of Foreign Trade, Sig. Dino Del Bo, on the results of his recent trip to the U.S.S.R., as well as the report of Foreign Minister Giuseppe Pella in connection with the international situation and forthcoming international meetings. During the sitting, the Cabinet expresses a favorable opinion over the eventual trip of the President of the Italian Republic to the U.S.S.R. upon an invitation from the Head of the Soviet State. The Cabinet also approves certain provisions, and among others:

- A Bill concerning the execution of the Convention stipulated on June 16, at Monaco, regarding the structure of the International Hydrographic Office.

- A Bill authorizing the Minister of Finance to cede to the Japanese Government an area for the construction of a building to serve as the headquarters of the Japanese Academy. The terms of the Bill also provide for reciprocal fiscal facilitations in favour of an Italian cultural institution in Japan.

- A Bill changing the status of the Department (under the Ministry of Labour) responsible for the technical training and safeguarding of emigrant workers. The additional authority given this Department will permit the Ministry to offer more efficient services to emigrants, particularly following the stipulation of various international treaties and conventions on labour and social security.

- Plans are also discussed for the issuance of a presidential decree declaring as a public calamity the recent disasters in the city of Ancona and the provinces of Udine and Rovigo.

- The draft of a decree dealing with the norms governing the employment of domestic workers, in conformity with the law of March 13, 1958.

8. - At the headquarters of the Provincial Administration of Milan, President Gronchi inaugurates the new provincial coat of arms, in celebration of the centenary of the Province of Lombardy.

Later, the President opens the new electronic laboratory at the Olivetti Plant.

9. - The Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. Costantin Karamanlis, and the Greek Foreign Minister, Mr. Averoff Tossizza, arrive in Rome on an official visit.

Upon their arrival, the guests pay homage to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and in the afternoon they have political discussions with Italian Prime Minister Antonio Segni, and with Foreign Minister Giuseppe Pella.

- The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sig. Alberto Folchi, leaves for Belgrade on an official visit to Yugoslavia, where he will have meetings with President Tito and with the Yugoslav Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Popovic.

During his visit to Yugoslavia, Sig. Folchi will have contact with the major exponents of Yugoslav foreign policy, and will examine, in particular, problems of great interest to the spirit of cordiality and comprehension which characterizes Italo-Yugoslav relations.

10. - The conversations of the last few days between the Greek and Italian Prime Ministers and their respective Foreign Ministers, come to a close. During these discussions, which hinged on international problems and Italo-Greek relations, it has been decided to work towards a closer political, economic and cultural collaboration between the two countries.

11. - On the occasion of the Feast of St. Martin, patron saint of the Infantry, President Gronchi inaugurates the new Infantry Museum, situated in Rome in the ex-Barracks of S. Croce in Gerusalemme. Present at the ceremony are the Speakers of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, as well as the Minister for Defence.

- Conversations having been concluded between the Greek and Italian Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers, the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Costantin Karamanlis, and the Greek Foreign Minister, Mr. Averoff Tossizza, are received

by President Gronchi. At the end of the ceremony, at which are present Prime Minister Segni and Foreign Minister Giuseppe Pella, President Gronchi and Mrs. Gronchi offer a luncheon in honour of their guests.

During the evening, the guests participate in a reception given in their honour at the Rome City Hall.

— The Argentine Minister for Economy, Sig. Alvaro Alsogaray, arrives in Rome as head of a financial delegation. The representative of the Argentine Government will have meetings with Italian Government officials during which he will discuss Italian participation in the development of Argentine.

— The Italian Prime Minister, Sig. Antonio Segni, receives a courtesy visit at the Viminal from the Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Fatin Rustu Zorlu, with whom he has a long and cordial discussion.

The Prime Minister also receives a delegation of French Prefects, who have come to Italy to study the central and suburban organizations of the Ministry of the Interior. This visit forms part of an organized exchange of visits on the part of representatives of the Ministries of the Interior of Europe.

— The Cabinet, during a sitting at the Viminal, approves a series of provisions, and among others:

— A Bill concerning the ratification and execution of a commercial accord between Italy and Paraguay, signed in Rome on July 8, 1959, with the aim of increasing commercial relations between the two countries and the export from Italy of products destined to increase the importance of the resources of Paraguay.

— A Bill covering constitutional law providing for the assignment of three Senators to Trieste and the ex Free Territory. Another Bill will provide for the norms governing the election of the new Senators.

— A Bill permitting doctors working in Italian hospitals abroad to maintain their names on the profession rolls. The provision provides for the possibility

of those doctors who have been unfortunately struck off the rolls to request their reinstatement within a year.

— The Under-secretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Sig. Crescenzo Mazza, inaugurates the «Book Fair» at the Galleria S. Marcello in Rome.

— During today's meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for State Participations, which follows on that of the previous day, the question of the construction at Postovesme of a large thermoelectric power station, to allow for all the electrical requirements of Sardinia and to provide, through an electroduct, for the carrying to the continent of surplus energy is debated. The plant, with the possibility of utilizing a greater quantity of coal than at present, will also provide for greater employment and enable new industries to be set up in Sardinia.

28. — President Gronchi receives Prime Minister Segni at the Quirinal, together with Foreign Minister Pella, before their departure for London on an official visit.

— The third Congress of the Union of the Italian Periodical Press (USPI) is inaugurated in Rome, in the presence of numerous Government officials and personalities of the Press and the cultural world.

Representing the Government, the Under-secretary of Information to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Sig. Crescenzo Mazza, stresses the desire of the Government to favour the development of the periodical press.

29. — Foreign Minister Giuseppe Pella leaves for Paris, where he will participate in the European Assembly in his capacity of President of the Western European Union.

30. — The Italian Prime Minister, Sig. Antonio Segni, leaves for Paris, from where, in company with Foreign Minister Pella, he will proceed to London as guest of the British Government.

ITALIAN RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

<i>Rome time</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Wave Lengths (*)</i>
PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)			
01.30-01.50	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	31.33-25.20
PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)			
04.05-04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	25.20-31.33
PROGRAMME FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND			
10.00-10.15	Daily	News Bulletin	
	Sunday	Talk and Souvenirs of Italy	
	Monday	We Want Music	13.91
	Tuesday	Songs for You	16.85
10.15-10.40	Wednesday	Operatic music	19.58
	Thursday	Music from Italy	
	Friday	Music for All	
	Saturday	Request music	
PROGRAMME FOR NORTH-WEST AFRICA AND NEAR EAST			
10.20-10.40	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	19.84 25.20
PROGRAMME FOR THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST			
11.45-12.05	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.88 19.48
PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICA			
16.35-16.55	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.88
PROGRAMME FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND			
19.20-19.35	Daily	News Bulletin	
	Sunday	Songs	
	Monday	Request programme and Mail Bag	
	Tuesday	Operatic music	31.33
19.35-19.40	Wednesday	Italy sings	49.92
	Thursday	Talk	
	Friday	Album of Hits	
	Saturday	Talk	
18.55-19.10	Thursday	Problems of NATO	30.90
18.55-19.10	Monday	Problems of European Unity	41.24 50.34
NOCTURNE FROM ITALY			
23.35-06.40	Daily	Varied Musical Programme; News at 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6.	35

Please note: Possible changes in times and wavelengths will be notified during our transmissions.

(*)	13.91 metres = 21.56 Mc/s	25.40 metres = 11.81 Mc/s
	16.85 » = 17.80 »	30.90 » = 9.71 »
	16.58 » = 17.77 »	31.33 » = 9.57 »
	16.91 » = 17.74 »	41.24 » = 7.27 »
	14.48 » = 15.40 »	49.50 » = 6.06 »
	19.58 » = 15.32 »	49.92 » = 6.01 »
	19.84 » = 15.12 »	50.34 » = 5.96 »
	25.20 » = 11.90 »	355 » = 845 Kc/s

The three National Programmes of the RAI are broadcast on short and medium waves.
Below is a list of the hours of transmission and the wavelengths.

	<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Wavelength</i>
1st Programme	Holidays	6.40-11; 12.24-10	approx. 49.50 metres = 6.06 Mc/sec.
	Weekdays	6.40-9; 11-14.30; 16.20-24.10	» 31.53 » = 9.515 »
2nd Programme	Holidays	8.30-12; 18-23.30	» 41.81 » = 7.175 »
	Weekdays	9-11; 13-23.39	
3rd Programme	Holidays	16-18.30; 19-24 approx.	» 75.09 » = 3.095 »
	Weekdays	19-24 approx.	

EDITORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES:
Via Liguria 7 - ROMA - Tel. 489.171

Annual subscription: (in Great Britain) 7s 6d.; (in U. S. A. and Canada) \$ 1.
Per copy: (in Great Briain) 1s 6d.; (in U. S. A. and Canada) 15 cents.

Autorizzazione del Tribunale di Roma No. 6216 del Registro Stampa

**PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC**

INFORMATION SERVICE